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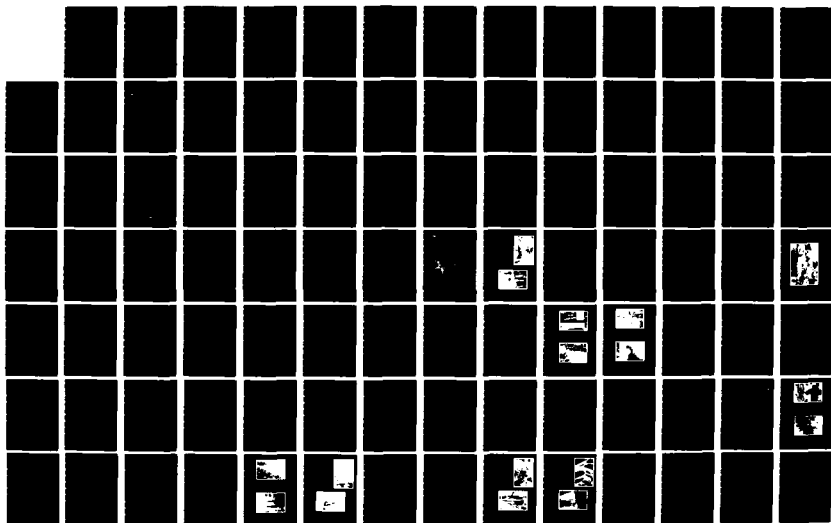
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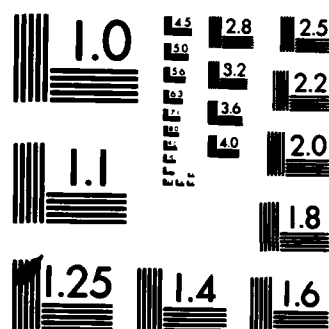
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THE BANISTER ALLEN PLANTATION AND THOMAS B. CLINKSCALES FARM

**DATA RECOVERY IN THE
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
ABBEVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**LESLEY M. DRUCKER
WOODY C. MEISZNER
JAMES B. LEGG**

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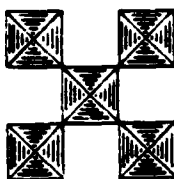
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*THE BANISTER ALLEN PLANTATION (38AB102)
AND THOMAS B. CLINKSCALES FARM (38AB221):
DATA RECOVERY IN THE RICHARD B. RUSSELL MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA,
Abbeville County, South Carolina*

Prepared For
Interagency Archeological Services Division
National Park Service, Southeastern Regional Office
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U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District
Savannah, Georgia

Prepared Under the Supervision Of
Lesley M. Drucker, Principal Investigator

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Woody C. Meiszner
James B. Legg

July 1982

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TECHNICAL ABSTRACT

Historical and archaeological study of the Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102) and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221) in Abbeville County, South Carolina was undertaken in conjunction with a broad range of cultural and environmental investigations associated with construction of the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake on the upper Savannah River. Oral and written documentation indicate that the Allen Plantation was one of the more prosperous cotton plantations within the county during the antebellum and postbellum periods. The Clinkscales Farm site, although very poorly documented in written records, can be associated through oral documentation, architectural details, and artifact patterns with lower socioeconomic status occupations during the postbellum period. Two recently documented cemeteries at the Allen Plantation were tested and found to contain very poorly preserved skeletal and other organic remains, insufficient for in-depth study of demographic, cultural or nutritional/pathological/stress (osteological) population characters. Comparison of the two domestic occupation complexes revealed patterned intrasite structure which is believed to reflect the larger settlement and economic trends associated with the fragmentation of the plantation system after the Civil War. A model for a Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern is proposed as applicable to antebellum and postbellum sites located in Piedmont and foothills areas of pronounced local topography.

POPULAR ABSTRACT

Historical and archaeological study of the Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102) and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) in Abbeville County, South Carolina was undertaken in conjunction with a broad range of cultural and environmental investigations associated with construction of the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake on the upper Savannah River. Oral and written documentation indicate that the Allen Plantation was one of the more prosperous cotton plantations within the county both before and after the Civil War. The Clinkscales Farm site, although very poorly documented in written records, can be associated through local informants, architectural details, and artifact patterns with lower socioeconomic status occupations from ca. 1865 - 1929. Comparison of the two household complexes revealed patterns in the internal arrangements of activity areas within each site. These patterns are believed to reflect the larger changes in settlement, agriculture and access to regional markets, which were associated with the fragmentation of the plantation system after the Civil War. A model for a Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern is proposed as applicable to antebellum and postbellum residential sites located in the Piedmont and foothills of the Carolinas -- areas which are characterized by pronounced local topography.

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Expertise in tree ring analysis and dating of coring samples was provided by Dr. Donald Ham of Clemson University. Dr. Ted A. Rathbun (University of South Carolina) conducted human skeletal identification and analysis of a small cemetery sample. Ethnobotanical analysis of small excavated samples was also conducted by Dr. Michael B. Trinkley. These small, disparate bits of information were extracted in an attempt to understand and reconstruct the occupational character of the project sites. For their contribution to this effort, these consultants are thanked.

Finally, the primary author wishes to express appreciation to Dr. Margaret Brown, then a Faculty Intern with Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta, and to Neil Robison and Edwin Hession of IAS-Atlanta, for their helpful insights, coordination of the project schedule, and patience in overseeing the work to its conclusion. Thanks are also due to Marcy Gray of Wapora, Inc. for her sharing of genealogical research data concerning the Clinkscales family.

Report preparation tasks were allocated on a topical basis for the following study. Synthesis of excavation data and tabulations was conducted largely by the project field archaeologist, Woody C. Meiszner, with supplemental interpretation and analysis contributed by the principal investigator, Lesley M. Drucker. Historical research synthesis and data evaluation were completed by the project research assistant, James B. Legg. All other contextual, management, and recommendation materials were jointly prepared by Drucker and Meiszner. Site plan drafting (Figs. 7, 8 and 19) was prepared by Ronald W. Anthony of Carolina Archaeological Services, with final ink drafting completed by Wanda Jones. Credit for line drawing graphics and maps provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District is indicated in the text which follows.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Intensive historical and archaeological investigations were conducted at two historic period sites located within the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area. Carolina Archaeological Services (CAS) performed background research, property-specific literature and informant research, testing and data recovery, artifact/organic/soils specimen analysis, consultation, and data synthesis under contract with Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta, which administered funding for the Savannah District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers under Contract No. CX 5000-0-4040.

The Allen Plantation and Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm project site investigations were mandated under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P. L. 89-665, P.L. 96-515), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), and the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (P.L. 86-523). The Allen homesite and two cemeteries on the property will be directly affected by relocation of SC 64. The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site will receive effect from recreational development undertaken by the State of South Carolina in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers.

All professional investigations associated with this project were carried out according to the guidelines expressed by 36 CFR 800, 36 CFR 60.4, 36 CFR 66, and the Department of the Interior's Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook (1980). Treatment and curation of artifactual, skeletal and other field specimens was temporarily handled by CAS, with permanent curation and storage of original materials and specimens to be arranged between the federal sponsor and the State of South Carolina. Copies of all submitted written materials, field notes, sketches, research files, and other project data are maintained at CAS' offices in Columbia, South Carolina.

The Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102) was mapped and tested according to a systematic subsurface investigation. Information was gathered concerning the site's post-depositional land use and disturbance history, and concerning its postbellum occupation, through intrasite patterning. Due to extensive post-depositional disturbances and numerically low artifact frequencies, few contexts at the site could be associated with other than secondary postbellum/early 20th century occupation (Berrien Allen/Keturah Allen period). Several feature remnants and possible feature remnants were identified on the homesite terrace, and the complex's relationship with former SC 64 and with activity areas scattered across the plantation lands were suggested.

Auger testing and mapping of stone markers were conducted at two cemeteries associated with Allen Plantation. No documentation beyond that already collected by the Corps of Engineers was available. Both cemeteries are claimed to contain Allens by two descendants; no support for one local report that one of the cemeteries was a slave plot was encountered. Testing of a total of nine interments -- five in Cemetery 2 and four in Cemetery 1 -- yielded evidence of very poor skeletal and coffin preservation from two graves, both of which were in Cemetery 2. Analysis of these materials suggests little research potential for black and/or white demographic, nutri-

tional, pathology/stress, or mortuary studies.

The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) was also mapped and tested according to a systematic subsurface investigation. Information was gathered concerning the definition of discrete activity areas which form the site's internal structure. Again, an extremely low artifact frequency characterized the Clinkscales assemblage. Significant structural elements and feature remnants were defined and investigated at the site. Temporal factors and oral documentation indicate that this site was occupied during the postbellum/early 20th century periods.

Comparison of the two sites, holding the postbellum/early 20th century context constant, revealed statistically significant differences. These differences can be defined on the basis of artifact density and distribution, and internal site patterning, rather than on artifact content and type. Possible factors behind these site differences are discussed, including socioeconomic status, settlement patterns associated with postbellum land use, continuity of traditional land use patterns from the antebellum period, environmental context, and site material reuse. Similarities in artifact assemblages between the two sites are seen as being due to a basic "Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern" which cross-cuts status lines and is hypothesized as having continuity across a broad area of the Piedmont and foothills region of the Carolinas and Georgia.

No further archaeological investigations are recommended at the Allen Plantation homesite or cemeteries. The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant and commemorative example of a multi-use tenant homestead of the postbellum and early 20th century periods in Abbeville County. The site contains relatively well-preserved structural and nonstructural features, and epitomizes a site type incorporating domestic, agricultural, livestock, and light industrial activities which characterized the dispersed, self-sufficient homesteads which grew out of the fragmented cotton plantation system of the antebellum period. It is also recommended that the Corps direct that the S. C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism take immediate steps to stabilize and preserve the site in place as a part of its recreational development plans. These measures could also include placement of an explanatory marker documenting the history and significance of the site.

INTRODUCTION

Carolina Archaeological Services of Columbia, South Carolina conducted intensive testing and data recovery operations at the Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102) and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) under the terms of Contract No. C-54040(80) from August 15 - September 9, 1980. Fieldwork included testing and mapping at both sites, and supplemental mapping and auger testing at two cemeteries associated with the Allen Plantation. Literature search consulting local and county resources and informants was carried out prior to, during, and after completion of the fieldwork. Laboratory processing of field specimens and organic specimens, preparation of field maps and logs, and preliminary synthesis were also conducted concurrently with and following the fieldwork.

The sites under investigation are located in southern Abbeville County within the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area (Fig. 1). This hydropower flood control and recreational project is located on the upper Savannah River between Clarks Hill Reservoir to the south and Hartwell Dam to the north, and encompasses parts of Abbeville and Anderson Counties in South Carolina, and Elbert and Hart Counties in Georgia. A total of 26,650 floodpool acres are included within this 28-mile stretch of the Savannah River; widths range from three to five miles. The total area of the federal undertaking within the Russell MRA is approximately 53,112 acres.

Testing and data recovery were necessary at the Allen Plantation homesite because of anticipated substantial adverse effect from the relocation of SC 64. The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site is located within the designated recreational area associated with the margins of the proposed Russell Lake, and will also receive primary and secondary effect from access development and land use associated with the project.

Project staff consisted of: Dr. Lesley M. Drucker, Principal Investigator; Woody C. Meiszner, Field Archaeologist; James B. Legg, Donald C. Koelb and James M. Beatty, Field and Research Assistants. Dr. Michael B. Trinkley, Staff Archaeologist, S. C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, provided ethnobotanical analysis, and Dr. Ted A. Rathbun, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, provided human osteological analysis for the project. Carr & Associates, Columbia, South Carolina, conducted soil chemical analyses (pH and total phosphorus) from cemetery soil samples. Tree ring analysis and dating of core samples taken from the Allen and Clinkscales sites was provided by Dr. Donald Ham, Professor of Forestry, Clemson University. All project activities were carried out within the approved procedures of the contract and budget.

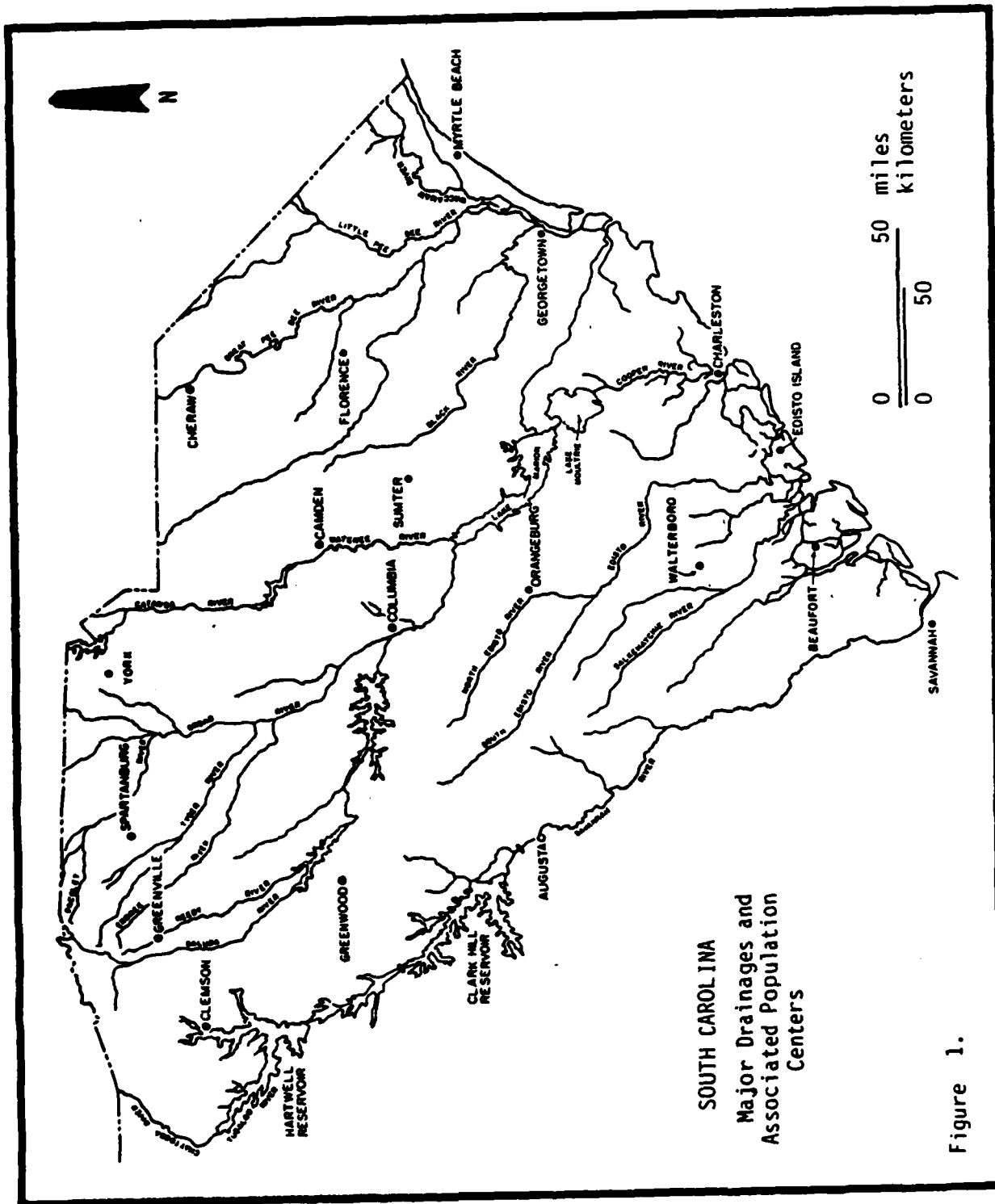


Figure 1.

Fig. 1. Major drainages and population centers of South Carolina. Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake project will be located between Hartwell and Clarks Hill Reservoirs.

CHAPTER 1.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Archaeological study of the Allen Plantation homsite (38AB102) and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221) was undertaken within a research framework which defined project goals according to the theoretical underpinnings of anthropology, the study of human behavior. Material and organic remains were retrieved and analyzed in conjunction with available historical documentation, both written and oral. Archaeology can be defined as that branch of anthropology which seeks to understand man's behavior and development through the study of his remains. Thus, archaeology can be referred to as the study of trash, because most of what remains of the past is the incidental and the accidental. The goal of archaeology is to expand knowledge about human behavior, or culture, under conditions in which this behavior is not directly observable and often not historically documented. The overall framework in which archaeological research is conducted is thus one which seeks to describe and ultimately explain the relationship between past behavior and the material remains which are left behind (Binford 1962:224; Lewis 1979:6-8). Culture change can be approached as observable changes in the relationship of behavior patterns, and in their material by-products.

The following basic set of assumptions are implicit in the present study's approach to past occupation of the project sites, and have been more fully discussed elsewhere (Lewis 1979). Their exposition here is intended to explicitly introduce the reader to the basic reasoning which structures the interpretations and reconstructions presented in this study.

A. Man adapts to his natural and social environments through culture, a set of learned patterns of acceptable behavior. A cultural system, based on these patterns of interaction between nature and behavior, change in subtle as well as major ways to meet shifting internal and external demands. Culture is therefore viewed as a series of "interacting components which are continually acting and reacting to one another, . . ." (Lewis 1979:6). Although this approach stresses variability and flexibility within any one cultural system, the value of abstracting broader or "typical" patterns cannot be denied (Binford 1965).

B. Mechanisms exist within a given cultural system which regulate the rhythm and flow of information between the system and its environment (social and/or environmental). Regulating change or maintaining the status quo are viewed as functional to keeping the system alive; this approach focuses on the interrelationship of all variables operating within a system. The number of subsystems, or activities or behaviors which involve only certain parts of the parent system, increases as levels of specialization within the system proliferate (Binford 1962:218; Binford 1965).

C. The structure of human behavior becomes apparent when one focuses on any one cultural subsystem, for instance, religion, political behavior, social behavior, technology, or economics. Structure implies nonrandomness, a sharing of perceptions and patterns of behavior among the members of a common cultural tradition. As these behavioral structures change through time, it is possible to trace the historical development of the system by analyzing the states of its various subsystems. The definition of cultural structures and the isolation of its material by-products in an archaeological context are viewed as viable research objectives by systems-oriented scientists (Binford 1965:425). The correlative patterns in the archaeological record produced by patterned human behaviors will also reflect temporal changes in the form and structure of the behavioral patterns and, by extension, within the system itself.

An archaeological *site* is defined as any geographic locus which exhibits evidence of man's occupation, modification or other use. Sites can be simple or complex in structure, or arrangements of features, artifacts, and deposits; and can reflect short-term occupation or long-term occupation.

Under the assumption that human activities are patterned, these activities are expected to incorporate certain culturally acceptable ideas about tools, tasks and time. Their archaeological arrangement, however, will not necessarily correspond to their actual location or association of use. The processes governing the transfer of artifacts from the "active" (cultural) state to the "passive" (depositional) state have been studied and defined by Schiffer (1972, 1976, 1977).

Artifact pattern recognition is the key to archaeological interpretation. Identifying an activity from archaeological remains is often far from an easy task; people seldom drop things exactly where they were used, and not all things dropped are equally preserved in the ground. Some things are dropped and lost, trampled underfoot; others are purposefully thrown away, swept into a pile, buried in a dump, or strewn around an amorphous area. Items considered valuable were kept or curated over longer periods of time than were those considered of little importance or high replaceability. Post-depositional disturbance of artifacts can also seriously hamper the interpretation of activities at a site. Animal burrows and digging, tree root action, erosion and redeposition, ground slumping, soil water percolation and lateral action, decay and cultural disturbance are some of the factors which must be considered, as is differential preservation.

In view of these difficulties, and in spite of them in some cases, reconstructions based on archaeological data call for informed interpretation and an awareness of the problems of identification, structural reconstruction, and functional analysis. The archaeologist's job is to glean as much empirical data as possible from a site, and to infer as much as can be supported through hypothesis testing, supplemental documentation, and oral history.

Schiffer (1972, 1977) has defined several kinds of cultural processes that affect what happens between human activities and the archaeological record. Many of these played a role in shaping the record at Allen Plantation homesite and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm. However, two basic types of cultural transformation processes of significance to the study areas are deposition and modification after deposition.

Briefly, the major types of deposition involved in the formation of the archaeological record are discard, loss, and abandonment (Schiffer 1977:19-24). Discard is defined as the purposeful disposal of worn out, broken or otherwise useless items, often into dumps or middens. Items which are discarded in the area of their use may be termed primary refuse, while garbage collected and disposed of away from the location of use may be termed secondary refuse. Under usual conditions, loss results when items "escape" from use by accidental dropping. Certain areas are more likely than others to attract this type of deposition, for instance, wells, privies, dirt floors, sub-floor catchments, sidewalks, lawns, basements, abandoned buildings, and enclosed work areas. Finally, the process of abandonment occurs when previously functional items are left in place (de facto refuse) (Schiffer 1977:23-24). Abandonment of an entire activity area may also cause change in other types of primary or secondary refuse accumulation, so that the refuse patterns apparent in the archaeological record may not reflect those typical of a similar activity area which is still in use (Schiffer 1977:24; South 1977a:81).

Abandonment deposition which is architectural in nature includes not only standing structural elements, but also the debris which accumulates as a result of the construction, modification, demolition or disintegration of structures (Lewis 1979:7-8).

Post-depositional modification involves the process of altering the original depositional character of the archaeological record. This may result from reconstruction, excavation, tidying up, landscaping, rechannelization of water courses, dredging, cultivation, or reforestation. It may be expressed indirectly through the natural results of cultural activities, such as damming water courses, clearing forested areas, flooding or draining water bodies. Post-depositional disturbance also includes the activities of artifact collectors and of large-scale land development (cf. Noël Hume 1969:189).

Together with the comparative results of site investigation, historical documentation, the input of natural science findings, and general knowledge of cultural processes, the results of any archaeological investigation should be based on an interpretation of past human activities which formed part of a once-living cultural system.

CHAPTER 2.

NATURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Environmental Context

A detailed and comprehensive description of the geology, soils, vegetation, fauna, climate and ecological spectrum of the riverine microenvironments has been presented by Taylor and Smith (1978: 1 - 72) in the original cultural resources survey synthesis for the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area (MRA). Only the major elements of that synthesis, in combination with supplementary data as they relate to the historical resources of the region, will be presented below.

The Allen Plantation site and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site are located on landforms which define the inter-riverine zone of the Piedmont (House and Ballenger 1976); however, the ridge tops associated with both sites are immediately adjacent to the alluvial landforms and terraces which define the riverine zones of the Rocky River and the Savannah River, respectively. The entire project area is situated in the northwestern sector of South Carolina and is located entirely within the Piedmont physiographic province. This region contains rolling hills lacking sharp breaks between hill tops, slopes and river valleys. Various types of schist bedrock provide the dominant geological and parent soil matrix (Kings Mountain Belt and Inner Piedmont Belt -- Overstreet and Bell 1965), and are variously resistant to weathering, depending upon the amount of igneous and metaigneous rock inclusions.

The dominant geological features of the project area are the plentiful rivers and creeks (Rank 3 and 4) draining into the Savannah River (Rank 5 stream -- Strahler 1964). Massive soil erosion caused during the 19th and early 20th centuries by poor cotton farming practices has produced severe flooding and siltation of these drainages, which is now largely controlled by Hartwell and Clarks Hill Reservoirs, located north and south of the proposed Russell Dam, respectively. The effects of erosion have been very different on the uplands vs. the bottomlands; bottomland rejuvenation has accompanied scour and topsoil removal over the years. However, the uplands have been differentially exposed to the heavy topsoil removal process, as evidenced by large, frequent gullies, colluvial sheetwash, and truncated soil profiles. Erosion has removed from 15 - 30cm (6 - 12 inches) of soil from the uplands, exposing the B, and often the C, horizons (Trimble 1974). Quite often, this extensive erosion was accomplished within two to three years of repeated cultivation, particularly between the years 1860 - 1920 (The History Group 1981).

Local relief of the western part of the county where the Russell MRA is located is that of a deeply and thoroughly dissected plain. Mean elevation is about 500 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with local elevations ranging from 391 to 770 feet AMSL. Drainage, both stream development and soil drainage, ranges from good to excessive in the uplands. Most of the narrow strips of first bottomlands are

imperfectly drained (Lesh 1937:35).

Climatic characteristics include nearly 50 inches of well-distributed rainfall, a frost-free period of 231 days, and a difference of only about 35° between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures (Herren 1980).

The county's soils have been an important factor in determining the prevailing type of land use during the Historic period. As compared with soils of the Midwest and North, those of Abbeville County are not highly productive of grass, corn, hay, and other feed crops; both soils and climatic conditions favor the production of cotton (Lesh 1937). As late as 1937 cotton was still the most important cash crop, both in terms of acreage planted and cash value, despite the generally destructive infestation of boll weevils during the early 1920's. Corn was by far the most extensively grown subsistence crop, with small grains and hay secondary. Livestock raising was also a part of the diversified agrarian economy, although a minor one. The less cultivable land types within the county consisted of stony and broken phases of several major soil groups. These lands were and are better adapted to pasture or forestry use (Lesh 1937; Herren 1980).

The Allen Plantation homesite is situated on Cataula soils, a major component of the Cecil-Cataula-Appling association. Soils of this group are deep, gently to strongly sloping, well-drained types with an originally loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil (Herren 1980; Smith and Hallbick 1979). Although considered suited secondarily to cultivated crops today, a significant proportion of the Allen Plantation was included in the highly disturbed (broken) land groupings during the late 1930's within an area considered not to be dependable farm land (Lesh 1937:24-25). Major use for this soil type was considered at that time to be forestry or pasture, since large proportions of the former plantation lands on the more pronounced contours of this locality were in forest consisting of shortleaf pine, slash pine, water oak, white oak, blackjack oak, beech, walnut, hickory, cedar, maple, sycamore, and yellow poplar. In 1949, aerial photography depicts the Allen homesite under lightly wooded conditions in oldfield succession; the old farm road from S.C. 64 to the Rocky River was visible for about one-half mile through pine woods (U. S. Department of Agriculture 1949). By 1959 the road was still showing clearly, as were other roads and gullies between the highway and the river; the old cemetery road and the homesite terrace were completely wooded in pines, while the lower contours adjacent to the river were covered in mixed hardwoods and some pine (U. S. Department of Agriculture 1959a).

The most severely eroded soils within the broken and miscellaneous types during the 1930's were classified under Wilkes sandy loam series, a widely distributed type with extensive surface area occurring along the Savannah, Rocky and Little River watersheds (Lesh 1937:27). The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site is situated on Wilkes soils, which have continued since the 1930's to be used mainly as woodland with secondary pasture use. Steep slopes are the main limitation to the use of these soils for cultivated crops and for most other

purposes. The steep slopes of Wilkes soils are considered such a severe limitation today and are so difficult to overcome that the potential for cultivated crops, pasture and urban uses is low, and potential for woodland wildlife habitats and recreation areas is only medium.

Aerial photography in 1959 showed that the Clinkscales site was totally forested in lighter cover of mixed hardwoods and pines (upper ridge) than characterized the heavy pine forests on the ridge area west of the site (toward a creek). Hardwood stands were visible along the draws and bottoms; no portion of the site was visible (U. S. Department of Agriculture 1959b). By 1978, Sibley Farms, Inc., the property owner, described the tract along the "old road" which intersected with Secondary Road, S-1-123, as being covered in predominantly loblolly pine timber, with mixed hardwoods predominating in the branches and drains. Pines were appraised at approximately 22 years old, mostly being located in oldfields along the river bottomlands. Some of the steeper slopes were heavily eroded, with the topography characterized as rolling with moderate to steep slopes except for the almost flat lands of the river bottoms and lower elevations. Tract elevations ranged from 405 - 540 feet AMSL (Tract 1300, Acreage 1132.36, Abbeville County Deed Book 95, p. 33-35; Deed Book 90, p. 319-321).

Even moderately sloping land surfaces, such as that characterizing the Allen Plantation tract, were largely uncultivated by the 1930's, and only a few areas were used for pasture. Most of the rural lands in the Lowndesville area were under timber management by 1940 (Lesh 1937; Abbeville Deed Book 90, p. 319-321). Small cultivated areas were devoted to corn, hay and forage crops on moderately rolling and flat lands. Yields by the late 1930's were less than the county average. Most of the agricultural lands by 1978 were restricted to the better soils of mostly level and very gently sloping lands. Today these soils are considered suited to small grain cultivation, pasture, cotton cultivation, pine and hardwood forests; wildlife habitat potential is fair (Herren 1980). Some of the commercial stands being harvested today are 40 - 65 years old, and consist of valuable timber including poplar, cedar, miscellaneous hardwoods, and loblolly pine.

It is noteworthy that the poor soils characterizing the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site slopes were cultivated. The gravelly mixed soil phase of the ridge top and slopes was very poorly suited to cultivation, although the Cecil clay loams located at the base of the ridge held much better potential (Lesh 1937). Because the sharecrop and tenant systems of the postbellum and early 20th century periods placed an extreme burden on the tenant farmer to produce as much marketable cotton as he could squeeze from available lands under his use, it seems likely that the terrace system for cotton cultivation which was in existence at the site during the late 1920's was a postbellum land use pattern and did not characterize the site prior to perhaps the 1880's or later (see p. 14). This conclusion is strongly supported by the terminal date for the latest possible Clinkscales occupation (1910) and the successively continued occupation of the site by white and black sharecroppers or tenant farmers until about 1929.

2.2 General Historical Background

South Carolina has historically been divided into two fairly distinct regions. This division recognizes colonial and early statehood periods relative to agricultural, economic, physiographic, and cultural distinctions.

The lowcountry of South Carolina, encompassing the southeastern one-third of the state, supported a rice plantation/farmstead economy with strong mercantile and cultural ties with the British West Indies, and secondarily with Great Britain and the remainder of Europe. Charleston was the center of importance in the lowcountry, her people priding themselves on the sophistication, elegance, and grace of their lifestyle. In contrast, the upcountry in the period prior to 1800 was a frontier. It lacked the material and cultural refinement of the lowcountry and remained heavily involved in Indian affairs and the establishment of settlements. Socially and culturally, differences existed because of the origins of the upcountry pioneers. Although some people moved inland from the coastal centers, most upcountry settlers migrated from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Virginia (Smith 1973:96). Ties with the Middle Atlantic states, as well as transportation difficulties through the South Carolina swamps, made export of upcountry grain and tobacco to the north more practical than trade with the lowcountry. Economically, the two regions were separated not only by trade orientation, but by the types of crops grown and the sizes and socioeconomic character of farmsteads and plantations in each region; the lowcountry was based on a heavily slave-oriented system of cash cropping, while the upcountry consisted of a system of small, diversified farmers, livestock herders, and traders. Until the early 19th century, the lowcountry exhibited few similarities to the neighboring upcountry.

The development of short-staple cotton and the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 allowed the economy of the South to flourish. Between 1794 and 1804, cotton production increased eight-fold (Rogers 1973:87). Improvements in textile manufacturing techniques increased the need for greater yields of cotton. Although prices fell somewhat in the economic crash of 1819, cotton remained a valuable commodity, with South Carolina producing 28.6% of the national crop (Smith 1973:99).

Upcountry South Carolina profited enormously and immediately from the spread of cotton monoculture. Farmers became planters, buying more land and more slaves with their new wealth. As their wealth increased, their social status grew. Marriages between the new breed of upcountry planters and the lowcountry aristocracy blurred the more pronounced social distinctions. Political views changed with the altered upcountry economic base, social standing and demographic patterns. By 1808 the South Carolina Legislature had voted to allow the upcountry equal representation in state government. Cotton was thus the essential element during the first quarter of the 19th century in the growth and acceptance of the upcountry pioneers and the new plantation lifestyle in South Carolina. It continued to provide the basis for upcountry economic, industrial, and social trends into the 20th century, long after it had been superseded by other forms of productivity in the lowcountry.

2.3 Russell Multiple Resource Area Historical Background

A review of settlement, expansion, decline and demographic trends within the regional and local contexts of the Russell Multiple Resource Area (MRA) during the period from 1800 - 1930 provides both a model and a basis for interpretation of the Allen Plantation and Clinkscales Farm sites. Since the two sites represent opposite ends of the social and economic spectrum during a period of pronounced changes in the economic underpinnings of Piedmont society in Abbeville County, such a review of general trends has much utility in delineating local variations and examples of lifestyles, land use and demography for the period in question. Unless otherwise noted, the discussion below derives its information from The History Group (1981), and from interviews and correspondence with Arnett and Harold Carlisle, Randolph Nelson, Abby Payton and other local community residents; C. M. Neely, a rural resident of Brattonsville (York County), South Carolina; and U. S. Army Corps personnel and staff in Elberton, Georgia.

Archival records show that both the Allens and the Clinkscales who settled along Rocky River and the Savannah River, respectively, moved into the Russell MRA area after 1790; the family migration pattern which characterized this region during the early settlement period (1760 - 1810) is exemplified most clearly by the Clinkscales family. Relative latecomers, the individual family members settled on what were previously Tucker lands paralleling the river; it appears that several members of the Clinkscales family migrated together, since by the late 1800's cousins were living on adjoining or neighboring properties.

Arva Allen, on the other hand, appears to have settled on the Rocky River independently of immediate family. It is possible that he was related to Allens on the Georgia side of the Savannah River, but specific relations are not clear. The extremely sketchy information available for Allen's occupancy of the Rocky River tract may be due to his limited subsistence farming and possible use of large areas of public land for livestock grazing. This was a common pattern of the earliest settlers of the region, and probably characterized the smaller farmsteads until the turn of the 19th century as well.

The expansion of upland, or short-staple, cotton monoculture did not begin to cause a notable economic or demographic shift in Abbeville County until around 1814 - 1817, despite the early involvement of a few enterprising planters who made notable profits as early as the late 1790's. The economic and demographic patterns associated with "King Cotton" during the antebellum period were distinctive of Piedmont plantation society in general, but varied greatly on a local scale. Even within single families, the size of landholdings and slave labor forces varied. Although Banister Allen was noted by his obituary as "one of the few rich men in Abbeville County," and owned from 1700 - 2400 acres and 58 - 64 slaves during the antebellum period, his holdings of both land and slaves decreased from 1850 - 1860, rather than increased. This runs counter to the general trend for this period of cotton's most prosperous boom.

The fact that Allen was considered a rich man by the time of his death in 1876 suggests that his recovery after the Civil War did follow the regional trend of economic resurgence, again supported by the cotton economy, improved industrial manufacture, and improved overland rail and road transportation.

Although far less data have been compiled concerning small landholders during the antebellum period, they did constitute a continuance of the earliest settlement tradition of the Russell MRA: livestock herding, diversified subsistence farming, and small-scale cash cropping. Although it was a part of a family landholding of several hundred acres (the William F. and later Ezekial Clinkscales Plantation), the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm was a small, subsistence-level portion of the well-to-do family holding. Tom Clinkscales appears to have been characteristic of noninheriting sons, who usually were raised and lived in the main family house until their marriage, and either claimed a small farmstead on the family holdings, or bought small tracts nearby. The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm appears to have been based on this type of small-scale homesteading; farming was divided between bottomland corn and other grain acreage and upland cotton acreage.

Since the William F. (Frank) Clinkscales family was a latecomer to the property (ca. 1850), the farm probably achieved its greatest prosperity after the Civil War, during the cotton resurgence which lasted until approximately 1920. However, as an individual property component, the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm retained its small subsistence unit character, evolving from the owner-tenant type during the Clinkscales occupancy period into the sharecrop and farm tenant system which characterized the postbellum period and early 20th century in the county.

The resurgence of the cotton economy from 1865 - 1890 was based during its early years on a land use and work system which was in essence an extension of the old landowner/slave worker system, that is, the owner obtained contracts from his former slaves promising a dwelling and food dole in exchange for a total work commitment and tenancy on the land. This pattern soon evolved into the more economically devastating system of tenant farming and sharecropping, which together led to debt peonage and soil exhaustion across the entire Russell MRA. An efficient and profitable system for the landowners, who retained a relatively small part of their holdings for their own use, it bound white and particularly black small farmers to a land use system in which they could not achieve parity in land ownership. Typically, the new cotton economy significantly altered both the local labor pattern and the "plantation" demographic pattern. The old plantations fragmented into small production units characterized by single-family residence, rather than gang-worked large acreage units on which settlement focused on multifamily, centralized residences.

Thus, the fragmented "occupancy type" settlement stood in contrast to the earlier "nucleated plantation village" and did not possess a compact center (Prunty 1955). The large fields which had previously been cultivated by a large slave labor force were now subdivided into much smaller units; as the freedmen began working their own parcels, they moved away from the centrally located quarters and

built cabins, and sometimes stables, located closer to their assigned land tracts (The History Group 1981:114). Thus, despite the proximity of farm service buildings to the owner or manager's house, the old settlement pattern was now highly fragmented.

As pointed out by The History Group's synthesis (1981), the breakup of the plantation system caused a sudden increase in the number of small farms in the region, but not in the number of land-owners; this was because the vast majority of the small farms were still part of the larger holdings of a single owner or manager. The largest increase from 1860 to 1870 was in farms containing 20 - 100 acres, with a concomitant decrease in farms numbering 500+ acres. Mid-size farms containing 100 - 500 acres remained approximately the same in number. However, there were many more sharecroppers and tenant farmers than owners, and the average size of these farms was small, usually containing about 31 acres. The average owner's tract contained about 87 acres (The History Group 1981:116-117). While black land ownership rose between 1874 and 1903, it was marginal compared to total white land ownership between 1865 and 1890. The total number of blacks residing within the Russell MRA during the second half of the 19th century increased, but the evidence suggests that the local freedmen and their descendants owned but a minimal amount of the land (The History Group 1981:122).

One of the orally documented black tenants of the old Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm during this period was Bill Heard, who occupied the site until ca. 1930 (Randolph Nelson 1980; Harold Carlisle 1982). A Bill Heard narrative recorded in 1938 when the informant was 73 years old may or may not represent the same man (Rawick 1972:136-146). However, his description of slave cabins and the domestic/industrial/agricultural units which were described to and observed by him fits remarkably well with the character of the observable features of the Clinkscales Farm site:

. . . slaves lived in one-room log cabins dat had rock chimblies, and each cabin had one little window wid a wooden shutter dey fastened at night and in bad weather."

Self-sufficiency was emphasized; home manufacture included items of furniture and implements. Slaves also

raised all sorts of vegetables sich as corn, 'taters, wheat, rye, and oats, and what's more, dey raised de cotton and wool to make de cloth for deir clothes. Cows, hogs, goats, sheep, chickens, geese, and turkeys was runnin' all over dem pastures, and dere warn't no lack of good victuals and home-made clothes."

The poverty which characterized black sharecroppers and tenant farmers during the postbellum period suggests that very little external change in the nature, form or content of economic activities or structures would be readily apparent to distinguish the slave quarter and the tenant farmer homestead (Singleton 1980; Dr. Theresa Singleton 1981).

Transportation networks which fostered the founding and modest growth of crossroads communities such as Lowndesville and Calhoun Falls were slow to develop in Abbeville County. Plantations during the postbellum period, such as the Allen Plantation and the Ezekial O. Clinkscales (formerly William F. Clinkscales) Plantation, appear to have focused their major export marketing efforts on railroad towns, such as Lowndesville and Elberton (Georgia). Both Allen Plantation and the Ezekial O. Clinkscales Plantation maintained their own cotton gins; Allen Plantation also had a loading wharf on the Rocky River (see p. 27). Individual small gins on private landholdings were commonly used to process what each farm and the surrounding neighbors could raise (The History Group 1981:147, 149). Although Lowndesville appears never to have served as the focal mercantile and commercial center for the surrounding rural countryside -- most people preferring to travel to Athens or Elberton for their commercial and social activities -- it did remain moderately healthy as a ginning, depot, and distribution center within the larger network of important interior transportation centers, such as Atlanta. After 1880 Lowndesville also installed a cotton seed oil plant.

Thus, Lowndesville, the town closest to the project sites within the Russell MRA, was one of a class of small towns which carved out larger market areas for themselves, but remained in subsidiary positions to the regional transshipment centers, such as Atlanta, which handled their trade. However, urbanization within the general Russell MRA area has historically been minimal.

The dominance of cotton agriculture within the Russell MRA began to decline during the 1920's and was heavily depressed by the early 1930's, although it still formed the backbone of the county's economy. Out-migration of black farmers due to economic failure produced a white population majority in Abbeville County for the first time since the early 1800's. White farmers, also hard-hit, began moving into industrial jobs with local textile mills in Calhoun Falls, Abbeville, Ware Shoals, and Anderson (H.A. [Arnett] Carlisle 1980). Others moved into federal jobs, education, retail trades and the lumber industry. As residents moved out of the small farming communities, rural settlements and family enclaves declined and some disappeared. Houses and farms were abandoned, and large tracts were bought up by timber companies. With the completion of paved roads and a concrete bridge on Highway 72 over the Savannah River which allowed commercial trade to by-pass the rural farming communities (November 1927), the depressed economy saw the final demise of small rural settlements and the breakup of the remnant "plantations." Families moved out of the area to escape overdue taxes; bad debts forced the sale of many estates during the Depression (The History Group 1981:153-165). Timber harvesting and new diversified forms of truck farming became the major forms of rural land use and economic basis, while textile and commercial trades focused on the urban centers and more centrally located towns in the region, such as Abbeville, Iva, Anderson, Calhoun Falls, and Ware Shoals.

2.4 Property History

A wide range of sources was examined in an attempt to compile useful histories of the Allen Plantation and Clinkscates Farm. Local county property histories were researched in the deeds, plats, probate and tax records of the Abbeville County Courthouse. Wills and probates were also examined for inventories and other economic indicators. Newspapers, Confederate rolls, and the U. S. Census (microfilm records of the Abbeville County Library) were also reviewed. Two local informants provided direct genealogical information and excellent on-site descriptions.

In Columbia, records were examined at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Caroliniana Library (University of South Carolina). Records reviewed at the Archives included Slave, Industrial, and Agricultural Censuses (1850 - 1880). A general search was conducted at the South Caroliniana and Thomas Cooper libraries for applicable volumes, indexes, ethnohistorical maps and manuscript collections.

The resulting body of information is valuable but disappointing overall. Only the genealogical record is fairly complete. Abbeville County property records prior to 1873 are not extant; therefore, the formal property histories necessarily begin after this date. Important particular historical data, including the initial settlement dates and circumstances of both properties, are lacking. An interesting array of economic and industrial data was assembled, although it is poorly dispersed chronologically and thus of limited value in reflecting patterns of growth and change on a particularistic level.

In general, the historical information assembled by an exhaustive search of available county and support records is interesting and revealing background, but is inadequate for processual or developmental synthesis, or for intersite or antebellum/postbellum comparisons.

Allen Plantation

Prior to Allen occupation of the Rocky River tract which bears their name, the land was apparently part of a Carwell grant (Arnett Carlisle, personal records). Arva Allen was the first of the Allens to settle in the Lowndesville area of Abbeville County. He and his wife, Polly, moved from Virginia to Elbert County, Georgia in 1800 and then resettled in Abbeville County in 1802. Arva does not appear in the Abbeville County census after 1810. He subsequently left the county to live with a daughter in Mississippi (Arnett Carlisle 1980). In 1810, Arva Allen recorded a household of four white adults and five children, one free black, and one slave (1810 Abbeville Census). An extremely modest holding, this record indicates that Allen was a small farmsteader, probably engaged in the production of subsistence crops and a small acreage of cotton (The History Group 1981).

It was Arva's son, Banister Allen (1788-1876), who developed Allen Plantation along the Rocky River and probably built the house that was to be known as the "old Allen home place" (38AB102) (Arnett Carlisle, personal records). Banister Allen married Rachel Starke in 1812, when he would have been 24 years old. The expansion of the cotton lands within the Allen tract may well have been accomplished around this time, also. The 1820 census records Banister Allen, his wife and five children, four agricultural employees, and seven female slaves (1820 Abbeville Census). Allen served as a First Lieutenant in the Rocky River Cavalry under Captain James H. Baskin in 1821. It is significant that Allen is recorded as an officer in the local militia, implying that by that date he had already achieved considerable stature and wealth in the region (Fig. 2).

Rachel Allen gave birth to six children between 1814 and 1821, and died in 1822. Banister Allen married Nancy Scuddy in 1824. She had four children between 1825 and 1831, and died in 1838. By 1830 Allen's household included his wife and seven children. He also owned 26 slaves (1830 Abbeville Census).

Banister's third and last marriage was to Ann Elizabeth Overby in 1845. She bore five children between 1847 and 1852 and died in 1897, outliving her husband by 21 years. Banister's sons, James and Charles, appear in antebellum census records as substantial farmers in their own right (1850 Abbeville Census, #1185; 1860 Abbeville Census #1683, #1960).

No other information concerning Banister Allen or his plantation prior to 1850 was available. In 1850 Allen completed personal, agricultural, and slave census returns, records which indicate that he was clearly a major cotton planter by Piedmont standards. At that time his personal household consisted of his wife and four children. The Allen property included 64 slaves -- 33 males and 31 females ranging in age from infancy to 60 years (1850 Census Records #232, M432, Roll 861, p. 207). Allen's agricultural census data for 1850 (Table 1) details the content and distribution of his holdings, and indicates that although cotton farming provided the economic backbone of his income, livestock, dairy products, and subsistence crops formed a significant array of products and income. In addition, Allen's undeveloped lands, which nearly

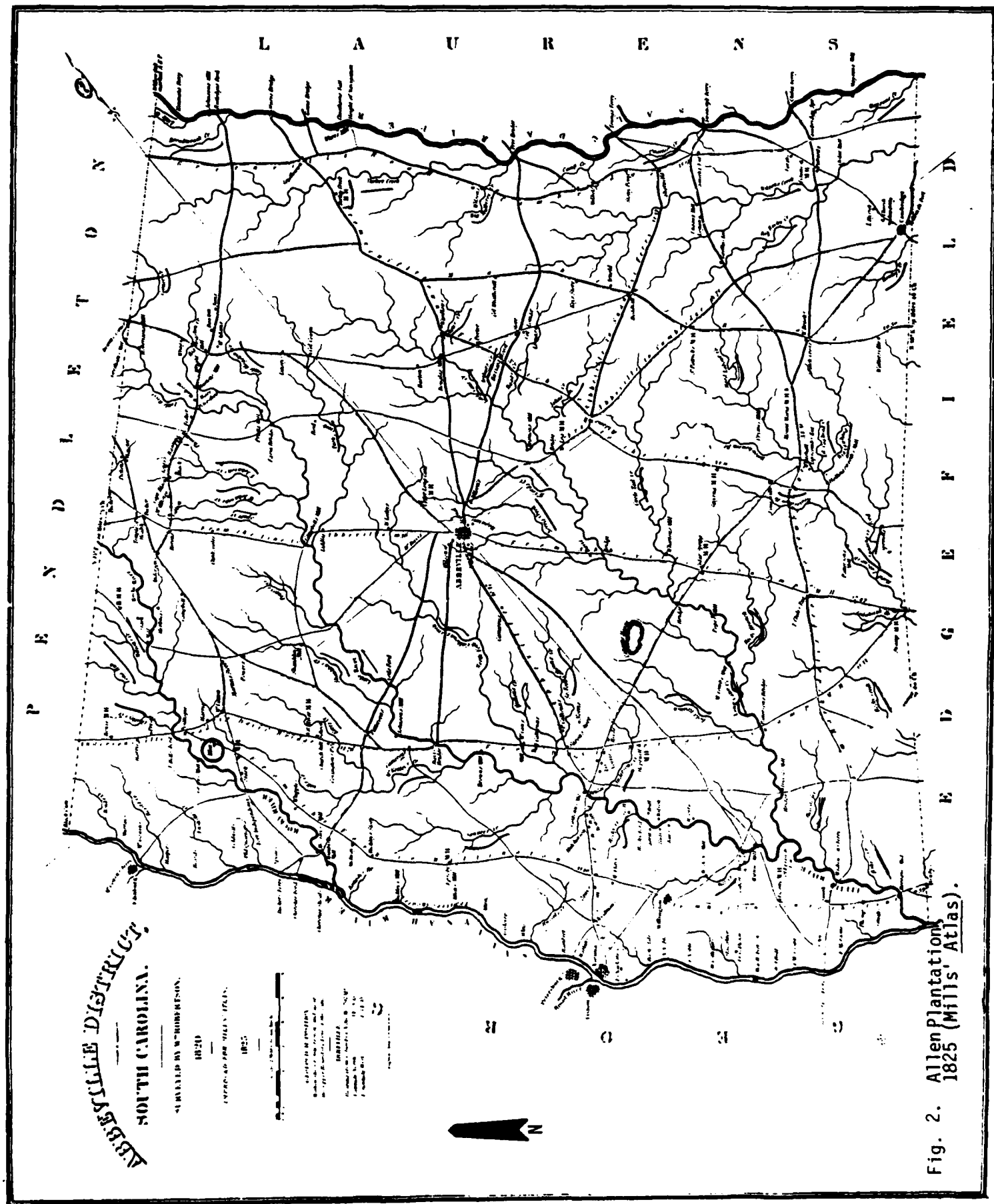


Fig. 2. Allen Plantation,
1825 (Mills' Atlas).

TABLE 1.
1850 Agricultural Census - Banister Allen

Improved acres	1300
Unimproved acres	1000
Cash value of land	\$25,000.00
Cash value of equipment and tools	1,400.00
<u>Livestock</u>	
Horses	14
Asses and mules	19
Milk cows	10
Working oxen	2
Other cattle	63
Sheep	63
Swine	200
Cash value of livestock	\$3,000.00
Cash value of animals slaughtered	850.00
<u>Crops</u>	
Wheat	600 bushels
Rye	300 bushels
Corn	1000 bushels
Oats	1500 bushels
Peas and beans	300 bushels
Sweet potatoes	14 (?) (illegible)
Irish potatoes	31 bushels
Cotton (400 lb. bales)	64 (?)
Wool, lbs.	320
Butter, lbs.	96
Hay	37 tons
Value of homemade manufactures	\$225.00
<u>[Actual Transcript]</u>	

equaled the cultivated acreage, were probably used for livestock forage areas and timber products (Arnett Carlisle 1980).

Banister Allen appears again in 1860 in slave and agricultural census records. While the 1860 slave total of 58, quartered in 11 houses, is close to that of 1850 (total of 64), the agricultural data reveal some considerable changes in holdings and production levels (Table 2).

There is no record of the particular misfortunes which befell Allen Plantation in the course of the Civil War and the early years of Reconstruction. Banister Allen's 1870 agricultural census return, however, clearly reflects the drastic change that had occurred in levels and types of production and in the operative labor system (Table 3).

In 1871 Banister Allen filed a will that includes the first formal description of his land (Probate Records, Abbeville District, Box 201, #5439) (Appendix A):

. . . the tract of land on which I now reside, known as the "Home Place," bounded on the South by my "Starke Lands" to the Augusta Road, and up said road to Massalon Bell's Land, following the line of said Bell's Land to the lands of Young and Oliver, known as the "Mill Tract," thence along the line of Young and Oliver's land to Rocky River, and down said river to my Starke lands, at the beginning.

In the absence of other contemporary land records, the northern boundary of the Allen lands is ill-defined, but the Rocky River and Augusta Road boundaries, defining the property on the northwest and northeast lines, converging south, are clear and remain constant into the 20th century (Abbeville County Deeds, Book 95, p. 343).

Banister Allen died in 1876. His obituaries reflect his long-standing status in his community:

Banister Allen was well known throughout the county as a self-made man, a man of considerable means. He lived and died near here, and his last resting place, by his own request, is at the homestead in the garden (Press and Banner, Microfilm Box #8, 8/1/90, Abbeville County Library).

Banister Allen, one of the county's oldest citizens, died in his residence near Lowndesville Sunday night [September 24, 1876], age about 85 years... he was regarded as one of the few rich men in Abbeville County (Press and Banner, Microfilm Box #4, 29/9/76, Abbeville County Library).

Allen was one of only three Abbeville County residents who paid taxes on property of more than \$5,000 value in 1876. His property

TABLE 2.
1860 Agricultural Census - Banister Allen

Improved acres	800
Unimproved acres	925
Cash value of land	\$17,270.00
Cash value of equipment and tools	910.00
<u>Livestock</u>	
Horses	12
Asses and mules	12
Milk cows	12
Working oxen	4
Other cattle	18
Sheep	13
Swine	130
Cash value of livestock	\$ 5,544.00
Cash value of animals slaughtered	350.00
<u>Crops</u>	
Wheat	600 bushels
Corn	3000 bushels
Oats	1000 bushels
Peas and beans	500 bushels
Sweet potatoes	20 bushels
Irish potatoes	30 bushels
Cotton (bales)	57
Wool, lbs.	26
Butter, lbs.	520
Hay, tons	5
Barley	6
Value of homemade manufactures	\$ 83.00
Wine	6 [sic]
[Actual transcript]	

TABLE 3.
1870 Agricultural Census - Banister Allen

Improved acres	300
Unimproved acres	1300
Woodland acres	100
Value of lands	\$ 1,800.00
Value of tools and equipment	200.00
Wages and board paid	\$ 1,800.00
<u>Livestock</u>	
Horses	4
Asses and mules	8
Milk cows	1
Working oxen	2
Other cattle	8
Swine	24
Value of livestock	\$ 1,600.00
<u>Crops</u>	
Wheat	800 bushels
Corn	800 bushels
Cotton	24 bales
Total value	\$47,211.00
[Actual transcript]	

was valued at \$10,195 (Arnett Carlisle, personal records). Allen's inventory, however, reflects very few personal or household belongings of value, suggesting that he had already distributed valuable items prior to his death (Appendix A). His will and inventory indicate that the plantation, at the time of his death, was engaged in cotton cultivation and ginning, wheat cultivation and threshing, grist-milling, and home industry (blacksmithing, cotton carding and weaving) (Appendix A). Allen therefore appears to have bequeathed a valuable and productive farmstead which no doubt continued many of its antebellum activities and quite possibly retained at least some of its black labor force.

By the terms of a deed drawn up in 1875, Banister Allen's lands passed to only one of his sons, Basil Berrien Allen (1848 - ?). At that time, the property was described as two parcels of land, each containing 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres (Abbeville County Deed Book 37, p. 569 - 570). The terms of Allen's 1871 will, which left his property to his widow, Ann Elizabeth (third wife) were apparently altered or not executed due to her predeceasing Berrien Allen. Land use after Banister's death is unknown, although the plantation appears to have continued at least in partial operation until 1910. During Berrien Allen's occupation, he apparently shared the Allen Place, as it was then known, with a Mr. Parnell (Arnett Carlisle 1980). A 970-acre tract of the Allen Place was deeded to Keturah Allen (Berrien's daughter) in 1895 (Abbeville County Deed Book 20, p. 291). Berrien Allen continued to reside at the "Home Place" until it burned in 1910 (Lowndesville News, August 8, 1910).

Between 1920 and 1980 the property was transferred and purchased through a series of 16 owners, including both individuals and companies. The major corporate owner of a large tract on the Rocky River, including the Allen Place prior to federal ownership, was Felkel Farms, Inc. During this period, the major land use was for timber management and sale. The property has recently been purchased by the United States Government as part of the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project (Table 4).

The data concerning Allen cemeteries on Allen Plantation clearly indicate at least one area of family interments. A small family plot ("the family garden") was located near the Allen homesite terrace (Arnett Carlisle 1980). Rembert Gary Allen, a descendant who now resides in Florida and is in his 80's, recalls references to it in the family Bible, and has seen field stone markers which used to be located there prior to removal of the interments. The plot was enclosed by an iron fence which was also removed. Banister Allen may have been buried in the family plot with one of his wives; the existing burials were moved in 1950 by Allen descendants to Smyrna Cemetery in Lowndesville. Arnett and Harold Carlisle (1980, 1982) also reported that Arva Allen may have been buried in this cemetery, but there is confusion about the accuracy of this assumption because he left Abbeville County to live with one of his daughters in Mississippi. The only substantiation of Allen burials in either Cemetery No. 1 or Cemetery No. 2 along the road leading to Rocky River is a claim by Rembert Gary Allen that one of his grandfathers or great-grandfathers is buried in Cemetery No. 2; and by a McCalla descendant who claims a relative in Cemetery No. 1. Neither cemetery can be associated

TABLE 4.

TITLE HISTORY - ALLEN PLANTATION

FROM	TO	YEAR	ACRES	REFERENCE
Howard M. Smith	United States	Consol. w/ oth. props., Felkel Farms		Direct communication
Fred W. Felkel	Howard M. Smith			
Daisy Mitchell	Fred Felkel	1959	758.8	Bk. 95, p. 343
J. G. Mitchell (Est.)	Daisy Mitchell	1959	765	Probate File 429, Pkg. 10,575.
J. G. Mitchell	Collie & Corrine Gaines	1947	1	Bk. 94, p. 115
J. G. Mitchell	Margaret T. Hughes	1956	172.2	Bk. 93, p. 241
J. G. Mitchell	E. S. Yeargin	1954	2	Bk. 91, p. 261
J. M. Drake	J. G. Mitchell	1943	940	Bk. 64, p. 270
[Sheriff's Sale]	J. M. Drake	1937	940	Bk. 62, p. 122
Lakeside Realty	Farmers Loan/Trust	1928	940	
W. D. Workman	Lakeside Realty	1927	940	Bk. 48, p. 177
Sam Zimmerman	W. D. Workman	1926	940	Bk. 48, p. 107
Mattie Mae Allen	Sam Zimmerman	1926	940	Bk. 48, p. 86
[Court Master]	Mattie Mae Allen	1922	970	Bk. 44, p. 2
Hoyt Boggs	[Forfeit?]	1922	970	Bk. 44, p. 2
Keturah Allen	Hoyt Boggs	1920	970	Bk. 42, p. 18
B. Berien Allen	Keturah Allen	1895	970	Bk. 20, p. 291
Bannister Allen	B. Berien Allen	1875	500 ⁺ 500 ⁺	Bk. 37, p. 569-570

Sources: Abbeville County Clerk of Court, Treasurer's and Register Mesne Conveyances Offices, Abbeville, South Carolina.

with slave burials by archival or oral history or traditions.

Eyewitness descriptions of the Allen Place homesite locate the "old house" on the north central area of the terrace facing former County Road 64, later SC 64. The front steps of "split granite" were located at the eastern end of the terrace and led to the front of the house. The well was located at the western end of the terrace and a "stone wall" enclosed the back (south side) of the terrace (Arnett Carlisle 1980). Since the informant visited the site several times during the 1940's during his youth, when the house ruins were still partially standing, this information should be considered reliable.

Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm

William Franklin Clinkscales (1814-1906) and his family moved from Anderson, South Carolina to the Lowndesville district of Abbeville County between 1850 and 1860. Clinkscales purchased several hundred acres along the Savannah River from Stephen Heard Tucker (b. 1807), including the "old Tucker place." Over 1,000 acres appear to have been involved in various transactions during the late 19th century (Abbeville County Deed Book 82, p. 58; Deed Book 91, p. 553; Deed Book 73, p. 2; Deed Book 351, p. 8906; Deed Book 61, p. 119). These lands included the site occupied by William's son, Thomas B. Clinkscales (1855 - 1909) (Arnett Carlisle, personal records).

When Thomas Clinkscales first occupied the site is unknown. It is also unclear who built the log house(s) and dependencies -- Stephen H. Tucker or a Tucker family member, W. Franklin Clinkscales, or Thomas Clinkscales. It appears that Thomas occupied this small site on the eastern boundary of Clinkscales land, adjacent to McCalla properties, until his death in 1909. He and his wife, Mary Susan Britt, raised ten children at the site; one, Susan C. (Sue Lou) Morrah, currently lives near McCormick, South Carolina, but claims no memory of anything about her childhood at the site. Unfortunately, no other personal, census or industrial information relating to the Thomas Clinkscales occupation is currently available.

Thomas' brother, Ezekial O. Clinkscales (1861 - 1943), assumed management of the large primary house and family farm on his father's property. He continued to live with his father, Frank, as a bachelor until his marriage in 1912; Ezekial drowned in the Savannah River in 1943, and his nephew Ralph lived at the old house until his death around 1970. The main house and property were sold to Sibley Farms, Inc. (Greenville), and the house continued to be occupied by land tenants, the last one being Wayne Boles of Lowndesville (Randolph Nelson 1980). After his eviction, the house remained vacant until it burned in 1979.

Most of the Clinkscales family is buried in the family plot northwest of the main house (E. O. Clinkscales house); the plot was well-maintained until the last few years but is now becoming heavily overgrown. The Clinkscales were originally members of nearby Ridge Spring Methodist Church until 1883 or 1884, when Ezekial and some of his sisters joined the new Lowndesville Baptist Church (Randolph Nelson 1980; Arnett Carlisle 1980). The Ridge Spring Church records do not begin until 1870 and record only member deaths and some newly enrolled members.

Informants indicate that John Ashworth, a white sharecropper, lived at the old cabin site (Structure A, see p. 73) during the period between 1910 and 1920 for an unspecified number of years. By the early 1920's until 1929 or 1930, the site was occupied by its last tenant, Bill Heard, a black sharecropper. By the time he began occupancy, Structure A had partially collapsed. The northeast side fell in first, and the southwest side was used as a smoke house by Heard. Heard built a covered walkway between Structure A and his house, Structure B, which passed by the west side of the existing well; the well was by that time located in the extreme corner of

the larger connecting walkway (Randolph Nelson 1980). Structure B, Heard's house, was a two-room log structure, covered by clapboard and wooden shingles; the entrance apparently faced north, toward Structure A. All of the structures at the site were similar to many others in the vicinity in that they were constructed of white oak logs, boards and shingles. No cedar was used. Most of the community farmers paid for having the lumber cut at a local sawmill or by local sawyers who would travel to the individual farm for a particular job. The mills employed a crosscut saw driven by steam power, while on-site lumber production was accomplished with a broad axe (hand-hewing).

During the Heard occupation, a syrup or molasses furnace (see p. 78) was located east of the dwelling for the processing of molasses, syrup and sugar cakes from sugar cane. Commonly, a barrel or washpot was kept at the chimney end of the furnace troughs (Randolph Nelson 1980). The sugar press or mill at the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm was kept nearby on a wagon, although some farms kept a stationary mill supported by three posts.

A stable and corncrib were located south of the main occupation complex at the site, each occupying a separate building. The stable had two stalls, one each for a milk cow and a mule, with the stall gates facing east. A two-compartment corncrib was located east of the stable. Buggies and wagons were usually kept near the stable.

A large garden was located northwest of the dwelling for subsistence cultivation of herbs, vegetables and fruits. Gardens were commonly fenced in to prevent the entrance of pigs and dogs (Randolph Nelson 1980; Arnett Carlisle 1980).

During the early 1900's, corn was grown on the river bottoms at the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm while cotton was cultivated on the uplands. An informant recalls that the site area, now heavily wooded, was almost entirely cleared, with visibility over the entire Clinkscales holdings of as much as several miles in either direction (Randolph Nelson 1980).

The formal property history of the Clinkscales landholdings is complicated and poorly documented (Thurmond Bishop 1980; Abbeville County Courthouse and Probate Records). Subdivision, consolidations, and fractional interests frustrate any attempt to trace a clear title or land use history of the Clinkscales' lands. It is clear, however, that Ezekial O. Clinkscales maintained essential control of all of his father's lands between 1906 and 1943. Ezekial's nephew, Ralph Clinkscales, acquired a portion of the holdings in 1938, and ultimately gained title to all of the Clinkscales lands after his uncles' deaths (Ezekial and Eugene). His brother, Ray, also co-owned some of the properties, and bought others from Ralph. Title eventually passed through several title holders to Sibley Farms, Inc., which sold the consolidated former Clinkscales tracts to the United States Government in 1979 and 1980 (U. S. Army Corps Real Estate Files; Thurmond Bishop 1980).

CHAPTER 3.

PROJECT GOALS AND METHODS

3.1 Goals and Objectives

Intensive testing was undertaken at the Allen Plantation homesite and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm in order to reveal the structural and activity area patterning and artifact content associated with two habitation areas characterizing what were initially thought to be comparable socioeconomic units of the antebellum and postbellum periods, respectively. Sufficient testing of the Allen homesite foundations and of the Clinkscales farmstead structures and terrace system were incorporated into the overall research design to facilitate description of each individual site, as well as comparison of the patterns and content characterizing each site.

Based upon the premise that the Allen homesite (38AB102) reflected high status antebellum occupation, one of the initial primary research questions guiding the archaeological research design concerned how the Allen plantation reflected the sociocultural and economic trends described by a frontier settlement model (Lewis 1976). The Carolina backcountry prior to 1830 constituted in many ways a marginal settlement area in terms of population, political/law enforcement systems, religious organization, and socioeconomic hierarchies. The Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) was expected to reflect postbellum high status occupation, and evidence was initially sought upon which to integrate the correlates of post-war status differentiation with those of pre-war status differentiation.

During the field reconnaissance and project literature and background research, it was found that the information identifying status, period of occupation, and levels of comparability for both the Allen homesite and the Clinkscales Farm site that were presented in the Scope of Work were in error. The Allen homesite displayed virtually no evidence of antebellum occupation, and the Clinkscales Farm site was occupied by Thomas B. Clinkscales, a nonlandowner, rather than by Ezekial Clinkscales, a landowner whose house was a different structure altogether from the project Clinkscales site.

In order to retrieve significant material and nonmaterial pattern data from the sites in accordance with the general requirements of the Scope of Work, project goals and objectives were redefined. The major goals required of the research were as follows:

- A. Definition of occupational components present at the Allen homesite and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm within a context of larger plantation structure and operation;
- B. Isolation of functional units or activity areas at each site;
- C. Comparison of internal site differentiation with respect to functional units or activity areas between the two sites, to be accomplished through mapping of significant features;
- D. Characterization of each site's refuse disposal patterns, with reference to local environmental variables;

- E. Chronicling of structural and/or material content changes through time at each of the two sites.

Two cemeteries mapped and documented by the Corps of Engineers on the Allen tract were tested for preservation and subjected to map clarification, according to the provisions of the Scope of Work and the CAS proposal (Appendix G). The purpose of the augering and chemical soil analysis of grave samples was to assess the cultural resource potential of either or both cemeteries relative to extended study of antebellum mortuary populations. Major goals of such in-depth study would be the demonstration and identification of nutritional deficiencies, stress-related morphological features, growth and development characters, environmentally induced characters, and pathologies.

3.2 Project Research Design

The results of two prior surveys conducted within the Russell MRA demonstrated that the potential for study of historic settlement character and change within the upper Georgia/South Carolina cotton belt was largely untapped; however, it was fairly well represented by material remains and landscape form (Taylor and Smith 1978; Garrow et al. 1979). This is particularly noteworthy in the case of historic sites because Piedmont antebellum and postbellum plantation systems, and their evolution into diversified commercial agricultural systems, tend to display different settlement, economic, and land use patterns from those of the Coastal Plain. In addition, these upcountry socioeconomic systems reflect a sizeable segment of South Carolina's economic expansion during the 19th and 20th centuries in transportation, commerce, industry and agriculture (Anon. n.d.; Historic American Buildings Survey n.d.).

During the antebellum period the major communication arteries in the upper Piedmont were major rivers and stagecoach lines which followed well established trading routes. These arteries were the means by which the frontier settlements of the state's expanding colonization effort maintained social and commercial ties with the major market centers (entrepots) of the coast and backcountry, such as Savannah, Atlanta, Camden (Lewis 1977). The plantation system of the upcountry was heavily dependent on slave labor and land-extensive cropping. However, during the postbellum period a disintegration of large landholdings saw the acceleration of intraregional market development and the rise of local industry, largely due to the increased accessibility of intermediate backcountry markets through railroad systems.

Because the original Scope of Work and Proposal called for the investigation of temporally-associated changes in the availability and regional origin of material goods from ca. 1800 - 1900 at high-status plantation sites, several hypotheses were originally considered appropriate levels of research inquiry at Allen Plantation and the Clinkscales Farm. However, with the realization that the sites reflected opposite ends of the socioeconomic spectrum during the postbellum and early 20th century only (1860 - 1930), other research topics and levels of enquiry were substituted as considered appropriate

to an entirely different scope of study.

The major aspects of historical significance at each of the sites were as follows:

- A. How is each site internally structured (spatial organization)?
- B. How do artifact patterns (clustering, absence) correlate with other evidences of structural location, and what are the types and effects of post-depositional disturbance operative at each site?
- C. What does material content (artifact assemblage) reveal about each site occupant's socioeconomic status and level of participation in the various subsystems of rural farm life in the local area (agriculture, livestock, milling, syrup-making, smithing, ginning)?
- D. Does quantity or spatial context of each site's artifact assemblage tend to display differences or similarities and how may these be explained?
- E. How well does historical documentation (oral and written) of each site's occupation describe or predict the form, location and/or arrangement of structures and features?
- F. How does each site relate to the larger economic unit (plantation, farm) of which it was a part? How does each larger economic unit stand in relation to the local (Lowndesville) and regional networks of commerce, industry and settlement/land use?

After the basic literature and archival search concerning the two property's land use history and description had been completed, it was obvious that the bulk of the archaeological study would be able to reasonably deal only with the site-specific topics of inquiry. Too little contextual data were available to draw any conclusions or firmly-based hypotheses concerning extra-local relationships or the larger plantation/farm units of which the sites were a part, beyond general reconstructions. Therefore, the field research focused on an intensive investigation of each site's internal spatial organization and content, with a goal of obtaining much-needed description and comparison on a particularistic level rather than a generalizing level.

3.3 Literature and Background Research

Prior to and during the field testing, a search of available historical sources was conducted in reference to land use history and character of the antebellum and postbellum occupations at Allen Plantation and the Clinkscales Plantation. Background environmental and historical information about the project area was obtained through review of Corps of Engineers documents and files; U. S. Department of Agriculture data sheets and aerial photographs; records and holdings of the S. C. Land Resources Commission; S. C. Department of Archives and History; South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina; Historic American Buildings Survey (n.d.); The History Group (1981); Taylor (1978); Statewide Archeological Site Files, University of South Carolina; Abbeville County Library; and Abbeville County Courthouse. Local informants knowledgeable about the properties and the general land use history of the project vicinity were also consulted, including H. A. [Arnett] Carlisle, Harold Carlisle, Thurmond Bishop, Randolph Nelson, and A. Payton.

Because an extensive amount of overview economic, political and transportation history was under investigation through separate contracts with The History Group and Historic American Buildings Survey, CAS' historical research efforts focused strictly on property-specific investigations, including title search; property/land use history; landowner census, probate, land and tax records; local newspaper accounts concerning the landowners; and county-specific economic and land use history. This was considered the most productive, feasible, cost-effective and reasonable tactic for seeking elusive "hard" data upon which to base the archaeological investigations and resultant interpretations.

3.4 Archaeological Investigations

The data recovery methods used at the Allen homesite (38AB102) and Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221) included mapping of individual test units in relation to all exposed cultural features and major environmental features. Original site maps from previous investigations had been prepared by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina for the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (unpublished file data), and by Soil Systems, Inc. for the Allen homesite (Garrow et al. 1979). Since both of these maps contained significant inaccuracies and were unsuitable for expanded data recovery operations, new contour and plan maps were constructed (see pp. 40, 41 and 74).

Each site was subjected to subsurface testing using both systematic and judgemental techniques. A transit station was established near the center of the terrace on which the Allen homesite was located, and at three locations at the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site. Eight vectors radiating from each site's "center" at 45° angles were laid out. Within each radial, 1 x 1 meter excavation units were excavated, forming squares, trenches or blocks. Interval placement was at 10m intervals for the Allen homesite, and at 15m intervals for the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm. Elevation readings were also made along these vectors at 6m intervals.

Thus, every quadrant of each site contained from four to five test units. The radial system for testing the sites was considered superior to a rectilinear grid design for the following reasons: (1) This system produces both an artifact or feature density contour map per site, and a topographic contour map with far more time and equipment efficiency, thereby eliminating "waste" grid stations and personnel task-time; (2) The system allows greater flexibility for the placement of test units relative to interval distance, absolute distance, and proximity or avoidance of above-ground features and environmental/topographic variables; a shift in placement of an individual test unit is easier to precisely locate in one transit shot vs. triangulating from two or more grid coordinates; (3) The system maximizes the potential for encountering both discrete and continuous subsurface deposits which are often aligned in a linear fashion on ridge top or terrace top sites; several transects can be located at various angles from a central point so as to cross-cut the prevailing trend of features.

The judgemental aspect of the testing design was reflected by the flexibility of selection of actual test locations along the radial vectors, and by the placement of supplemental test units either near or within observable features.

Each systematically placed test unit was aligned with magnetic north, with the reference corner defined as the corner marking the test location datum. An arbitrary corner designation defined the reference corner of judgemental units, and this corner was then located by transit.

All excavation units were designated by either reference to their radial vector and sequence along the vector line, for instance, "Vector-North-One (V-N-1)," "Vector-West of North-Two (V-WN-2)," or by arbitrary descriptive designations, such as "House Test Unit," or "Molasses Furnace Test Unit."

A total of 21 test units (20.56 square meters) was excavated at the Allen homesite (38AB102). A total of 21 test units (21 square meters) was opened at the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221). Excavations were conducted using square-nosed shovels and hand trowels; auger testing was accomplished with a four-inch diameter bucket auger. Dry screening processed the excavated soils through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Feature and grave soil samples from the sites and from the Allen cemeteries were collected in ziploc storage bags. Feature soils were water-screened through 1/16-inch mesh window screen at the CAS laboratory in Columbia. Macro-floral and wood specimens recovered from excavation units were separately bagged and provenienced, and were later submitted for analysis to the project's ethnobotanical and silviculture consultants. All artifacts and soil samples were collected by unit, level and/or zone provenience.

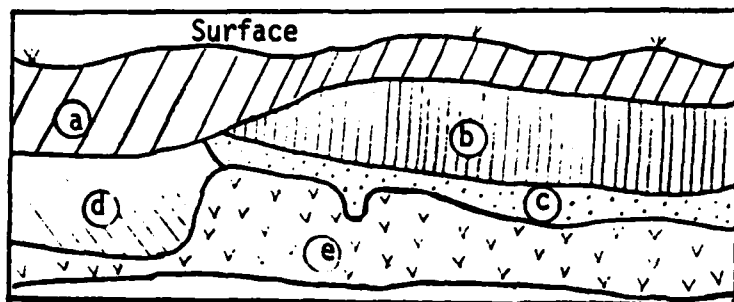
Under the assumption that natural stratigraphy may have been differentially preserved across each site area, a maximum of two dispersed test units at each site was excavated by natural zones. After verification of an undifferentiated subsoil clay as the major soil matrix, the remaining units were excavated by arbitrary 20cm levels to the top of the undisturbed clay/sand hardpan, usually encountered at 20-25cm below ground surface. Essentially the same

soil profiles were present at both sites. A thin humus layer 4-5cm thick composed of loose grey sand (10YR 4/1) and organic material was generally found to overlie a mottled tan sand (10YR 6/4) at 15-20cm below surface. This mottled sand zone was medium to coarse-grained in texture and varied in compaction from loose to extremely dense. The underlying subsoil B horizon was excavated to varying depths, to a maximum 60cm below surface. At the Allen homesite, the mottled sand zone often included a transitional zone at its bottom, which lay conformably on the reddish sandy clay subsoil, at 25cm depth below surface (5YR 5/6 and 5YR 5/8). This thin lens represented the historic plowzone and reflected the already-extensive deflation which had occurred to the site's lower A and upper B horizons by the late 19th/early 20th centuries. Extremely localized areas of both the Allen and Clinkscapes sites contained profiles containing a brown sandy loam A horizon (7.5YR 5/6; 10YR 5/6, 6/4, 4/4, 5/3) forming over the old deflated B horizon (Fig. 3).

Historic artifacts were confined to the humus and mottled tan clayey sand levels at both sites, that is, the upper 25cm of deposit. Prehistoric artifacts were thoroughly mixed in this level at the Allen site, and at least one prehistoric feature at the Clinkscapes site was present in the upper 10cm of Level 2 (20 - 40cm) hard-packed sandy clay. In all tests, the sandy clay subsoil appeared to represent a level at least 10cm below the original living surface.

As a practical course, test units were terminated at either the top of the red clay hardpan or at an arbitrary level after working through several overlying sterile centimeters of sandy clay. At the base of several units, auger borings were excavated in selected quadrants of the unit to determine the existence of buried features or redeposited clays within the clay subsoil matrix. Auger tests were carried to a maximum of 60cm. Those units which were terminated at the top of the subsoil were also augered to determine the potential for artifact packing within the top few centimeters of the hard, friable subsoil, due to cultivation of a dense, poorly drained matrix. Certain features were also tested by augering. The results of all testing procedures are described in Chapters 4 and 5.

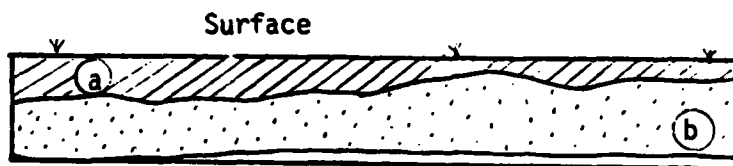
Auger testing at the Allen cemeteries extended to a maximum depth of two meters. Testing in each cemetery was restricted to marked, clustered depressions in an attempt to maximize the potential return for time expended. Since the advisability of sustained or repetitive testing in any one grave was extremely limited, in view of the fragility of the burials, and since contracted time for the grave investigations was severely restricted, testing was kept as minimal as possible under the stated goals of the investigation. Control samples of general soil matrix outside the graves themselves were retrieved from varying depths corresponding to grave sample depths, for comparison and verification of interments. All auger tests placed within the depressions were located as close to the estimated outer edge of the interment as possible to avoid damaging potentially preserved long bones and major flat bones, such as the skull, pelvis, and scapulae. Root masses intruding into most of the graves made it necessary in several cases to obtain several incomplete samples from the same depression. Testing in all cases



ALLEN PLANTATION HOMESITE (38AB102)
Springhouse Test Unit, East Profile
1cm = 10cm

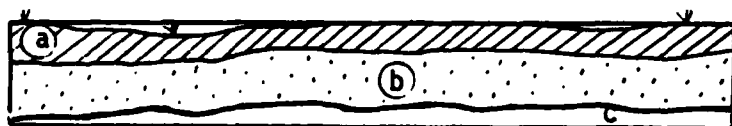
- a - Organic leaf mold with gray sand
- b - Gray sand
- c - Light tan sand, hard-packed
- d - Gray-brown sand
- e - Black organic sand with charcoal, very loose

ALLEN PLANTATION HOMESITE (38AB102)
Unit V-W-2, West Profile
Scale: 1cm = 10cm



- a - Light gray sandy loam
- b - Mottled orange hard-packed clayey sand (subsoil)

Surface



THOMAS B. CLINKSCALES FARM (38AB221)
Unit V-WS-1, North Profile
Scale: 1cm = 10cm

- a - Light gray sandy loam with humus
- b - Light tan hard-packed clayey sand
- c - Orange hard-packed sandy clay (subsoil)

Fig. 3. Soil profiles, Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102) and Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221).

was considered terminated upon reaching a rock-like hardpan which appeared consistently at a depth of 1.4m (4.5 feet) and appeared to represent the bottom of the graves.

Wherever appropriate at the Allen and Clinkscales site areas, stains, features, rock clusters, brick falls, artifact clusters, and surface debris were graphically recorded through plan and profile drawings, and by black and white and slide photography. A sample of representative profiles from each site was also prepared. All transit readings for the location of test units, site features and contours were recorded in the field and plotted on a field map. Construction of overall site maps and plans was completed in the CAS laboratory. Both photographic and narrative field logs were maintained throughout the investigations.

For relocation and protective purposes, the Springhouse Test unit at the Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102) was covered over with black 4 mil thick plastic sheeting at the base of the excavations. This feature was considered sufficiently anomalous as to merit marking for possible future enquiry, should this be desirable. After cleaning and recording of the springhouse brick foundation, the field crew also temporarily covered the entire foundation with plastic for ease of viewing by Corps of Engineers personnel.

Field laboratory tasks included sorting, cleaning, cataloging, labeling, and bagging of all field specimens for later analysis. Final review and checking of collections at the CAS laboratory prepared these materials for final curation. Restoration of small iron artifacts was accomplished through a field application of electrochemical zinc reduction cleaning and dry-brushing. State site forms and standard artifact inventory sheets were completed during the laboratory processing phase, as were the basic analyses and map constructions. Copies of all site forms, inventories, field notes, photographic records, and other research information will be maintained at the offices of CAS in Columbia.

Major published sources used in artifact identification and comparison included Noël Hume (1976), South (1977a), Nelson (1968), Newman (1970), Price (1979), Spivey (1979), and Godden (1963). Other references used for comparative research on upcountry historical and economic development included Taylor (1942), Marsh (1965) and Rogers (1973).

CHAPTER 4.

INVESTIGATIONS AT ALLEN PLANTATION (38AB102)

4.1 Background and Testing Rationale

The Allen Plantation (Allen Place) homesite is located about 3.0 miles southeast of Lowndesville on SC 64. Situated about 151m (500 feet) south of the present paved highway, the site was originally located immediately south of old SC 64 at a distance of approximately 606m (2000 linear feet) east of the Rocky River (Fig. 4). Today, the site is accessed by a dirt logging road which probably follows the trend of one of the old plantation roads. A short logging spur approximately 75 meters long extends to the middle of the Allen homesite and ends as the ridge top contour drops sharply to the west.

The site is presently forested by mixed immature hardwoods and young cedars; a handful of mature hardwoods also occur, particularly water oaks and a pecan tree. There are no pines at the site, although they are present within 50 meters to the west and east. Since the site has apparently not been cultivated since at least 1949, this would appear to be ample time for pines to develop; however, the drainage and consistency of the terrace top soils are much more conducive to the low growth of cedars and smaller hardwoods (U. S. Department of Agriculture/Soil Conservation Service staff, personal communication). The girth of the large pecan tree associated with the terrace was too large to allow coring, but a local timber company employee estimated its age to be in excess of 200 years (Fig. 5).

The south central area of the site supports several medium-sized dogwoods. While dogwoods are ubiquitous under natural forest conditions, particularly in loamy, well-drained areas, the Allen dogwoods are confined to one area of the site (unevenly drained, no loam), and may represent the feral remains of domestic landscaping. North of the terrace and within the old road cut of SC 64 stand two very large water oaks, standing approximately twenty meters apart. The location of the trees as well as their tree ring dates mark them as post-dating the Allen occupation. Finally, there is a cluster of scrubby crepe myrtle trees growing out of the south terrace rock retaining wall at regular intervals. These low, branching trees could have provided a decorative screening effect along the top of the terrace, and may have been planted.

The homesite is situated on a rise of the ridge top which has been terraced and rock-lined with dressed and undressed field stones on the north, west and south sides. Old SC 64 encloses the terrace on the north and west sides. The north terrace wall is composed of two tiers of fieldstone, with the top level being recessed 30 - 40cm. The north terrace edge is broken by a set of granite slabs which lead to the top of the terrace from the old road cut (Fig. 6). Remnant growth of crepe myrtle and daylilies surrounding these steps lends support to local informants' statements that the front of the Allen house was approached by a formal entry directly from



Fig. 4. Location of Allen Plantation homesite in relation to Allen Cemeteries No. 1 and 2, and to major cultural and environmental features. Source: U.S.G.S. Lowndesville 7.5-Minute Series (1964), U.S.G.S. Latimer 7.5-Minute Series (1964). Scale: 1" = 2000'

Fig. 5. Large pecan tree on terrace, Allen Plantation homesite. View is to the east.



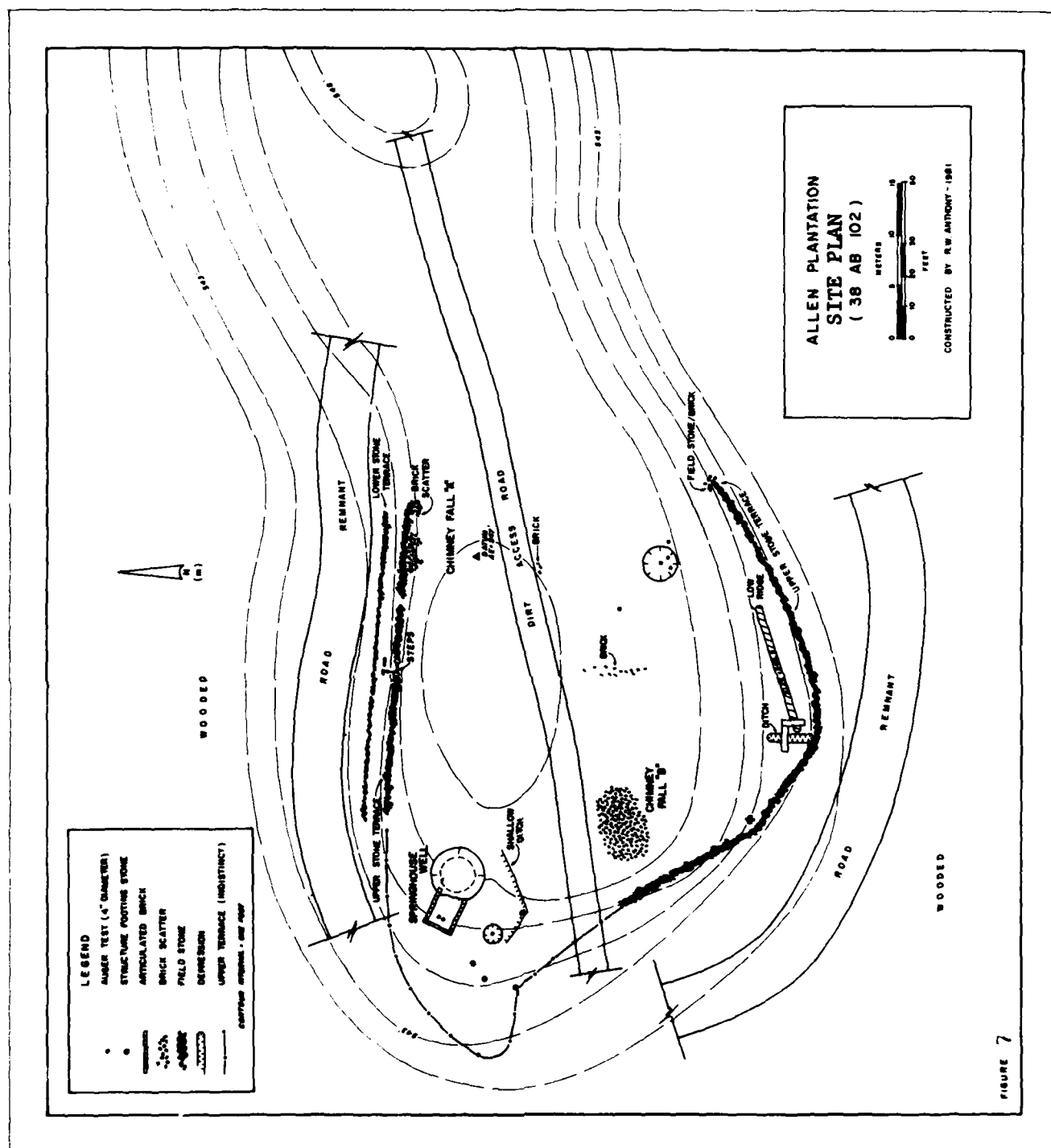
Fig. 6. Granite entry steps on north face of Allen Plantation homesite terrace. View is to the south.

the old carriage road (Arnett Carlisle 1980).

As shown in Fig. 7, the major site features are 1) Chimney Fall A, 2) Chimney Fall B, 3) a brick springhouse foundation, 4) a well, and 5) a smaller depression in the southeast quadrant. Several less obvious features were also recorded at the site, including a low ridge trending parallel with the south terrace wall, intersected by an equally modest ditch. These features appear to represent drainage and "shoring" features, based on the results of testing. A cluster of field stones located near the western end of the terrace appears to form an arrangement suggestive of footing stones. These were thought to be possibly associated with a nearby shallow refuse pit containing late 19th and early 20th century debris. A third poorly visible feature defined a narrow ditch at the western end of the terrace, which extended from the terrace edge toward the main well. This ditch made an abrupt 90° turn to the southeast at approximately 10m from the well, was visible for a few more meters, and then disappeared. Hogwire remnants partially buried in the ditch suggested its association with livestock maintenance and possible segregation from a dangerous well opening. Such an interpretation would mean that the fence was constructed sometime after 1910 and after the site was abandoned and the well had collapsed inward.

In order to test all areas of the Allen terrace homesite, the field design made several basic assumptions about the form and nature of the observable features, which were based on prior research on historic period homestead sites, background historical research on Abbeville County, general data concerning the Allen occupation, and local informant data. These working assumptions produced field hypotheses concerning types and locations of structures and activity areas which might be expected in the archaeological remains. Although very little archaeological verification or alternative interpretations were ultimately possible, many of these original working assumptions about the occupation and resultant models of site structures were corroborated by informant recall of specific types and locations of buildings and features (Arnett Carlisle 1980; Harold Carlisle 1982).

First, it was assumed that Chimney Fall B, located adjacent to the west terrace wall (Fig. 7), reflected the original site of the Allen "main house," and that the field stones to the south and east of the brick fall more or less represented the outline of the house, taking into account post-depositional disturbance. This structure was also thought to have possibly extended north of the brick fall. However, road grading of the access road had scraped the surface in this area and pushed any associated material up against the brick fall. Given the working interpretation of Chimney Fall B then, a judgemental excavation unit (House Test Unit) was installed just east and south of the brick fall so as to lie within the predicted structure, and therefore yield significant data concerning sub-floor deposition patterns and possibly identification of room function (Fig. 8). Later consultation with Arnett Carlisle, who had visited the homesite during his youth, suggested that in fact the main Allen house was located further north on the terrace and was not identified with Chimney Fall B.



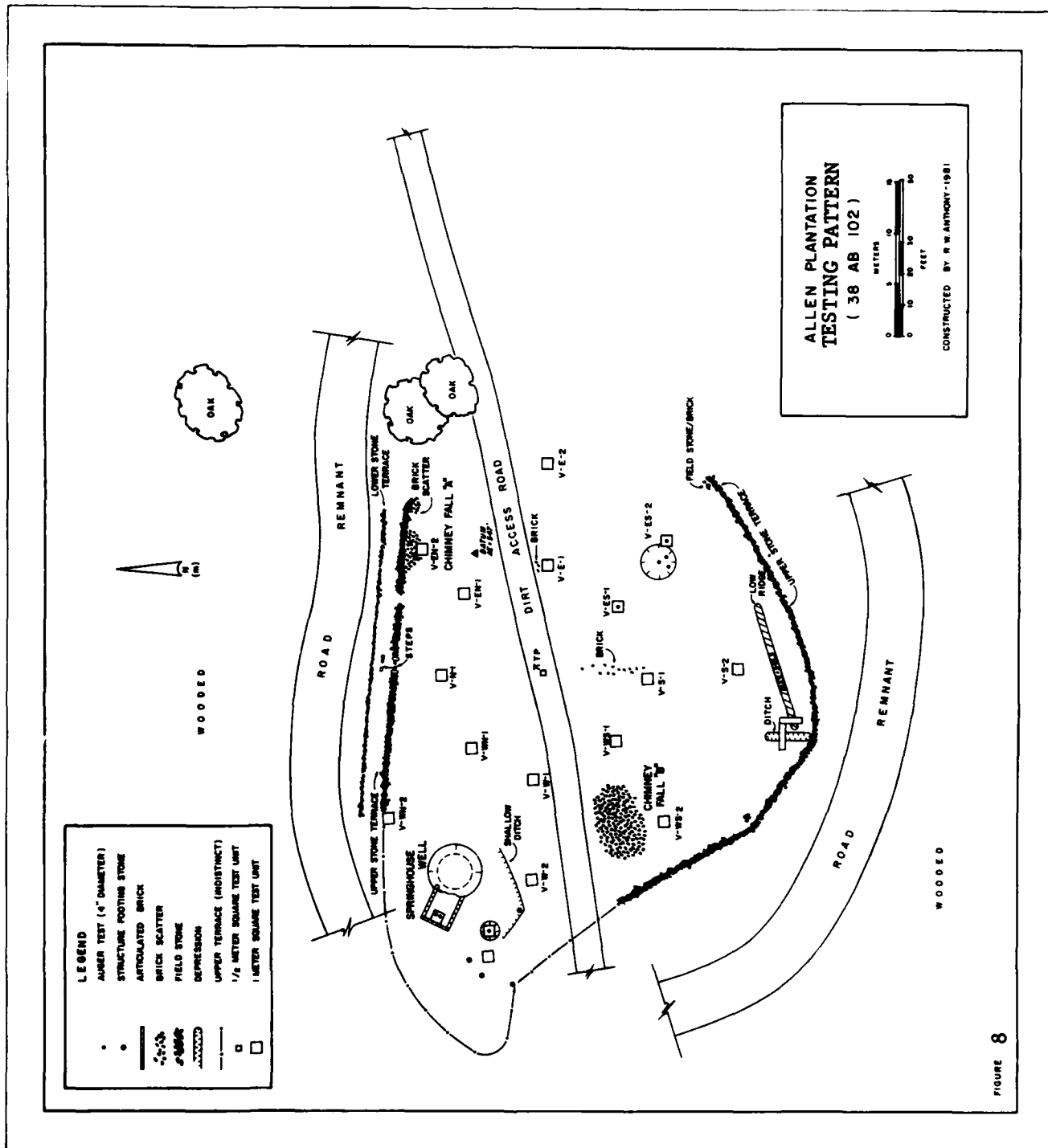


FIGURE 8

Chimney Fall A, a much less imposing feature than Brick Fall B, was located atop the north terrace wall, to the east of the granite entry steps (Fig. 9). No footing stones, concentrations of nails, glass or other architectural debris, or metal refuse was observed in the vicinity of this feature. Whether or not it represented the remains of a structure therefore remained a problematical question, particularly in view of the in situ pattern of architectural and occupational debris resulting from the de facto deterioration of the nearby Ezekial Clinkscales "main house" after it had burned in 1979. Chimney Fall A, according to Arnett Carlisle, represents the location of the Berien Allen homestead which burned in 1910. The arrangement of the granite entry steps, the terrace wall, old road bed, and domestic landscaping in the north terrace area all support this interpretation, although the archaeological patterns are very indistinct. Excavation unit V-EN-2 was placed so that its northern edge encompassed a portion of Chimney Fall A. If the brick fall did represent a part of the main Allen residence, it was hypothesized that this test unit would either lie within or immediately adjacent to the structure.

A moderate sized depression in the southeast quadrant of the terrace also presented interpretive problems. It was suspected that this depression was the remains of an abandoned, filled-in well, privy or root cellar; and as such could contain important secondary refuse contents which might identify the temporal association of the Allen terrace occupation, as well as provide clues concerning dietary, socioeconomic and technological aspects of the occupation(s). Accordingly, test unit V-ES-2 was placed on the lip of the depression and the depression center was also subjected to four auger tests.

A largely intact, rectangular brick foundation, three meters north-south by 3.7 meters east-west, adjacent to the main plantation well in the site's northwest quadrant, appeared to be a springhouse or cooling structure remnant. This was later corroborated by local informants. An excavation, Springhouse Test, was placed within the area enclosed by the foundation, so that the western side of the foundation formed a common western wall of the test unit. This procedure was designed to test both the association of the foundation with stratified interior remains, and to investigate the architectural character and depth of the foundation itself through the location of a builder's trench.

Finally, southwest of the well and the springhouse was an array of granite field stones, whose pattern and proximity to each other suggested their original function as being footing stones for a structure just north of Chimney Fall B. The Structure Test unit was located within the area enclosed by this rectangular stone pattern to test the area for habitation, industrial and/or storage refuse. A shallow, small depression of one meter diameter located immediately adjacent to the assumed structure was augered, and on the basis of the auger yield, a Structure Depression test unit was designated and expanded (.75 x .75m).

The major factor which must be considered in interpreting post-depositional disturbance to the Allen Plantation homesite is its



Fig. 9. Chimney Fall A on northern terrace edge, Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102). View is to the southwest.

plowing history. The entire terrace top, with the possible exception of the far eastern end, was cultivated at some time between the termination of the Allen domestic occupation (assumed to have been shortly after 1910) and 1949, when an aerial photograph shows the area under light hardwood cover. That this plowing last occurred at least 30 years ago is also indicated by the size and girth of some of the hardwoods present on the terrace and old road bed. Initial archaeological clearing of the terrace for radial testing vector placement revealed a clear pattern of east-west ridges and furrows extending from the northern side of the terrace at least two-thirds of its width to the south, in the vicinity of Chimney Fall B and the depression in the southeast quadrant. Loose, broken bricks scattered sparsely across much of the terrace appear to have been dragged by this cultivation activity.

The overall form and distribution of plow scars and occupational debris suggests that the terrace was repeatedly plowed during the early 20th century, and a) this activity consciously avoided obstacles such as fieldstone or brick falls, b) avoided the western end of the terrace altogether as perhaps having too many impediments (well, footing stones, brick fall, springhouse remnant), or c) pushed all in situ structural remnants to the terrace edge (rock walls) and caused a spurious association between the terrace edges and domestic structures, that is, brick Chimney Falls A and B. Any of these explanations could account for the loose and broken bricks scattered across the terrace, which could represent displacement by plowing the edges of brick falls, or perhaps displacement of brick piers located elsewhere on the terrace and run over by the plow. Plowing of at least some of the activity areas is indicated by the uniformly small size of glass and the few ceramic artifacts found, which rarely exceed two centimeters in diameter. Also, the window glass fragments display linear striations as though dragged against a gritty surface. It is thus clear that field preparation associated with post-occupational land use at the Allen Plantation homesite has affected the site's character, content and form, particularly in surface contexts to 15cm in depth. This cultivation may have occurred as early as 1912 - 1915 to as late as 1930 - 1940.

Another important post-depositional agent affecting the archaeological remains and their patterning would have been local salvage of building materials, hardware, implements and other items (Arnett Carlisle 1980; Randolph Nelson 1980). The original living surface therefore appears to have been 1) thoroughly mixed, 2) heavily eroded, and 3) heavily disturbed by selective logging and vehicular access since 1960. The dispersed and definable features which reflect the site occupation period(s) were therefore considered to offer the most potential for yielding significant information concerning the site's chronological status, socioeconomic and historical associations, as well as intrasite structure. Insofar as possible, the site occupation reconstruction and interpretation is based on these contexts.

4.2 Interpretive Framework

Analysis of the materials collected at the Allen Plantation (38AB102) had two primary objectives. These were 1) to address the major management goal of recommending whether or not the site had enough undisturbed stratified context to warrant further work; and 2) to determine how the material recovered could be used to enhance our understanding of the identifiable occupational features or to disclose the presence of poorly visible features. A third objective was to provide a data basis upon which to make intersite comparisons between the Allen site and the Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) in order to distinguish how differences in techno-economic patterns would be reflected archaeologically at temporally comparable sites.

The Allen cemeteries were investigated to determine their content and integrity. No record of reinterments was available, and it was therefore assumed that all interments were primary and contained coffins or their traces. According to the Corps of Engineers, a local informant had indicated that possibly one of the Allen cemeteries contained white landowner burials, while the other contained black slave burials. However, no documentation, either written or oral, could be collected to substantiate this supposition and the informant to whom the information was attributed cannot now corroborate the report (Harold Carlisle 1982). In addition, sub-cultural patterns often associated with black slave and freedmen burial areas were absent, such as broken glass and crockery on graves, and nonlinear grave orientation (Combes 1972; Drucker and Anthony 1980:94-99).

Nevertheless, the possibility of racial and socioeconomic differentiation between mortuary populations is a highly significant research topic, and therefore the cemeteries were considered potentially significant archaeological resources. The primary goal of data recovery, assuming that sufficiently intact primary interments could be verified, was therefore formulated as the contingent recovery of both archaeological and skeletal specimens from both cemeteries for the purpose of 1) describing mortuary practices, grave goods and burial contexts, and 2) comparing skeletal remains from each mortuary population on the basis of nutritional, growth/development, stress/pathology, and demographic variables.

The original research design had proposed that the Allen Plantation site contained potential for the study of socioeconomic, technological and intrasite structural patterning of a prosperous antebellum planter residence. The historical research supported this characterization of the occupation with references and details of the wealth of the Allens and the extent of their holdings of both real estate and personal property. Thus, the site was expected to reflect a substantial early 19th century, single component plantation complex, which would provide a valuable set of data concerning the antebellum Piedmont plantation nucleus, as well as comparative data in the form of artifacts and inferred behavioral patterns, for examination of postbellum planter sites of the Piedmont.

Unfortunately, the Allen homesite did not contain the expected remains of an antebellum homestead complex. Historical data from

informants indicate continuous occupation of the homestead until 1910, but documents do not clearly indicate that the terrace was the site of an extensive antebellum homestead complex.

Local residents' references to the "Old Allen Place" and the "Old Home Place" are not necessarily indicative of the terrace being the one and only Allen residence from the original Arva Allen period. The plantation encompassed a large tract of land, and Banister Allen may simply have built his main house, which was occupied until 1910, closer to the road than his father's original dwelling. The lack of early archaeological materials, even in view of the extensive redeposition and removal of materials from the terrace top within the postbellum and 20th century periods, suggests that the "Old Home Place" defining the Allen homesite at 38AB102 was not established in this location until the late antebellum or postbellum period. The limited evidence of earlier occupation may reflect a small domestic occupation either at or near the terrace top. However, the primary archaeological record at the site is assignable to the postbellum and early 20th century periods. Plowing over most of the site remnants after the main house burned in 1910 subsequently destroyed whatever shallow stratigraphy may have existed after the antebellum period.

4.3 Excavation Results - Allen Plantation Homesite

The 38AB102 artifact assemblage yielded a paucity of datable artifacts. This problem was particularly acute relative to the antebellum period. The only materials firmly datable to this occupation included one pipestem fragment (V-EN-1, Level 1), one English grey gun flint (Ridge Test Slot, Level 1), and two moldmade dark green bottle necks (House Test, Zone 2; V-WN-1, Level 1). Only one of these items appeared to represent primary deposition, and was recovered from the House Test unit (see Appendix E).

The House Test unit contained 10cm of a dark yellowish brown sand mixed with organic material (10YR 4/4), overlying a strong brown hard-packed sand (7.5YR 5/6). Zones 1 and 2 were excavated in natural units because they appeared to have been protected from plowing and erosion by field stones and the debris of Brick Fall B. A possible footing stone (granite) located in the southwest corner of the unit rested on the top of Zone 2 at 9cm below the surface. Disturbance to the unit was apparent, however, with the discovery of five wire nails along with early 19th century bottle glass. Since wire nails postdate the antebellum period (earliest appearance by the 1880's, with widespread use by 1900 -- Nelson 1968). House Test unit (Structure B) does not present clearly stratified or intact subsoil deposits and casts doubt on the existence of a distinguishable antebellum component at the site.

Although study of intact, contextual temporal units at the Allen site was impossible, it was suspected that spatial analysis of artifact clusters across the site surface might provide clues concerning the structural and activity area (intrasite) patterns which had existed prior to plowing. Besides site chronology through

component analysis, the investigation also sought to derive functional interpretations for the site and its possible sub-units, features or feature areas. Types and spatial distribution of artifacts can provide further information about the nature of the site's components. Carrillo's (1976) use of a limited set of functional artifact classes to interpret features at the Howser House was used in an attempt to derive similar patterns at the Allen site without the limitations associated with chronological constraints. This analysis and comparison was feasible because the artifacts recovered in any quantity at the Allen Plantation fell into essentially the same four functional classes used by Carrillo. These are: ceramics, domestic glass (bottle and decorative container), window glass, and nails. The first two are considered specifically in a depositional context which reflects domestic subsistence behavior, while the last two reflect technological behavior, architecture and construction.

Since window glass and nails are architectural in nature, they can be used to describe aspects of the structures with which they were associated. Table 5 shows the number of artifacts assignable to each of these classes from each test unit at the Allen Plantation homesite. The percentages shown reflect the number of artifacts per class relative to the total number of artifacts from the entire site assemblage. This relationship is preferable for illustrating the patterns of deposition for each class since it would be of questionable relevance to compare frequencies between classes which were deposited by different behavioral subsystems (for instance kitchen [subsistence] midden vs. repair/maintenance [economic/technological] midden). The relevance of percentage comparison within any one excavation unit is also of far less utility in attempting to isolate areas of the site reflecting higher or lower incidence of subsistence vs. technological discards. Also, many of the artifacts forming the four functional classes have been subject to post-depositional processes which fragment fragile artifacts at a different rate from that of sturdier, more resistant artifacts such as nails or farm implements. Therefore, absolute frequencies comparing fragments of fragments is virtually meaningless.

Table 5 suggests that the heaviest concentration of domestic artifacts at the site occur in the southern area of the terrace (House Test unit and V-S-1). Co-occurrence with architectural materials is also indicated for this site area by high concentrations from the House Test unit and V-ES-2. An isolated concentration of architectural debris also occurs at the springhouse (Springhouse Test).

The finding that the House Test unit contained relatively high counts of both domestic and architectural materials is consistent with the assumption that Chimney Fall B and the associated field stones represent an inhabited structure. The fact that window glass occurred in a rather low concentration may indicate that 1) the excavation unit was placed well within the interior of the structure, 2) the excavation unit was placed within an interior room which had no windows, or 3) the structure had few or no windows. The last interpretation suggests a nondomestic function for this

TABLE 5.

MAJOR ARTIFACT CLASS DISTRIBUTION BY SITE AREA
Allen Plantation Homesite (38AB102)

Provenience	Ceramics	%	Window Glass	%	Domestic Glass	%	Cut/Wire/ Unident. Nails*	%**	TOTAL
Surface Test	3	2.2	--	0	6	1.7	2,3*/0/0	.9	14
Transit Station Test	--	0	--	0	--	0	1/5/0	1.1	6
Ridge Slot Trench	3	2.2	14	4.7	17	4.9	10,5*/3,2*/1*	3.8	55
Ditch Slot Trench	--	0	4	1.3	6	1.7	10,3*/1/15*	5.3	39
Springhouse Test	--	0	105	35.3	1	.3	8/10/3*	3.8	127
Structure Depression Test	2	1.5	1	.3	3	.9	10,4*/41/4*	10.7	65
Structure Test	5	3.7	9	3.0	5	1.4	9,5*/5/5*	4.4	43
House (Structure B) Test	35	25.9	7	2.4	57	16.6	39,17*/42,6*/0	18.9	203
Vector-South-TP 1	29	21.5	4	1.3	98	28.5	12,16*/1/0	5.3	160
Vector-South-TP 2	5	3.7	15	5.0	30	8.7	10,5*/4/0	3.5	69
Vector-West-TP 1	2	1.5	4	1.3	4	1.2	4,3*/1/0	1.5	18
Vector-West-TP 2	1	.7	7	2.4	51	14.8	8*/5,1*/0	2.5	73
Vector-WS-TP 1	6	4.4	5	1.7	11	3.2	2,12*/1,1*/0	2.9	38
Vector-ES-TP 2	9	6.7	51	17.1	4	1.2	32,60*/3/0	17.3	159

* Nail Fragment

**All percentages taken from total site assemblage

(Table 5, continued)

Provenience	Ceramics	%	Window Glass	%	Domestic Glass	%	Cut/Wire/ Unident. Nails*	%**	TOTAL
Vector-ES-TP 1	2	1.5	1	.3	6	1.7	5,4*/2/0	2.0	20
Vector-EN-TP 1	2	1.5	4	1.3	--	0	1/--/2*	.5	9
Vector-EN-TP 2	6	4.4	12	4.0	6	1.7	2,6*/2/0	1.8	34
Vector-East-TP 1	9	6.7	2	.7	14	4.1	16,26*/2/1*	8.2	70
Vector-East-TP 2	11	8.1	45	15.1	10	2.9	2*/0/0	.4	68
Vector-WN-TP 1	--	0	--	0	2	.6	1,1*/0/0	.4	4
Vector-WN-TP 2	5	3.7	3	1.0	9	2.6	4,10*/0/0	2.5	31
Vector-North-TP 1	--	0	5	1.7	4	1.2	3,9*/0/0	2.2	21
TOTAL	135		298		344		181,199*/128,10*/31*		1,326
		99.9%		99.9%		99.9%		99.9%	
Per Provenience Range		0 - 22.2%		0 - 82.7%		0 - 69.9%		2.9 - 100%	

* Nail Fragment

**All percentages taken from total site assemblage

structure if the low window glass occurrence is a reliable indicator of in situ depositional patterns. An alternative function fitting this interpretation might be a smokehouse, which could contain a chimney but no windows. The variety of miscellaneous hardware, architectural elements and farming equipment (Appendix E) collected from the House Test unit also indicate that this structure was probably used for general storage and possibly secondary refuse disposal after it had fallen into disuse or disrepair. Its identification then as a domestic structure is tenuous, and is not supported by oral history (Arnett Carlisle 1980).

Excavation unit V-S-1 was located a few meters outside the presumed structure outline associated with Chimney Fall B (identified by the placement of granite footing stones). The higher incidence of domestic artifacts from this unit may represent the well-documented pattern of exterior refuse dumping immediately outside the back or side door (South 1977a: 48); this interpretation presupposes a domestic function for Chimney Fall B (Structure B), which as noted above is a questionable supposition. Other test units further removed from Chimney Fall B reflected lower quantities of domestic artifacts. Unit V-S-1 was aligned with Chimney Fall B and with a circular depression, approximately five meters in diameter, in the southeastern quadrant of the terrace. It is possible that domestic refuse recovered from V-S-1 represents garbage that was intended for disposal elsewhere, for instance, an abandoned well or root cellar, or a nearby ravine, but simply collected on the surface or was redeposited as a result of plowing dispersion from Chimney Fall B and the depression. Because of a lack of datable material in clearly defined sequence, it is difficult to tell whether the materials from this unit reflect superimposed deposition from different periods of occupation, or whether, more likely, they reflect a disturbed, mixed secondary deposit of postbellum and late 19th/early 20th century rubbish. What does appear more certain is that the southern half of the terrace received more refuse deposition than the northern half of the terrace. This would be expected of the backyard area of a house which fronted to the north on a major road.

V-ES-2 was located on the lip of the depression in the southeast quadrant of the terrace. Excavation of this unit, plus four auger tests, revealed that the depression had been deliberately filled with rock which underlay a layer of imported yellow alluvial sand also known as builder's sand. Architectural debris was found immediately overlying the rock fill and sand layers. A graphite telephone battery core was found under these rocks, indicating that the rock layer represents 20th century backfilling, possibly associated with ground clearing and preparation for cultivation of the terrace. Since the limited testing was unable to penetrate the fill rocks, an interpretation of this feature based on artifactual or structural evidence is impossible. However, its form and shape, together with the fill materials, suggest that the feature may represent an old plantation well which fell into disuse sometime before the 20th century. Alternative functional interpretations would include use as a root cellar or possibly a privy area. Any one of these contexts suggests that

at least partially intact deposits of debris may exist at the site predating the postbellum period. Although there exists only a limited source of information about this period, the depression feature is the only element of the Allen Plantation homesite terrace which may merit further investigation.

The northwestern quadrant of the terrace was the only other area of the homesite which yielded evidence of concentrated structural and other use. The Springhouse Test, placed within the assumed springhouse foundation adjacent to the main well, produced strong evidence of secondary deposition of burnt materials, as well as evidence of in situ destruction of a perishable superstructure. The bulk of this unit's architectural assemblage comprised 105 fragments of window glass, representing 35.3% of all window glass collected from the site (Table 5). Also collected were 21 nails, representing only 3.8% of total site nails. The unit fill was composed of a hard, mottled red-tan clay containing charcoal and ash, pieces of unburnt coal, and mortar. None of the glass recovered from the fill was fused, and it appears that the fill represents a secondary deposit of burnt materials collected from elsewhere on the homesite, possibly after the main house burned in 1910.

The western profile of the Springhouse Test exposed the interior west wall of the brick foundation. No builder's trench was observed on the interior. The foundation consisted of two courses of headers and a top course of stretchers. Each course width measured 18cm; individual bricks measured 9 x 18cm. All joints were mortared but not pointed (Fig. 10). The foundation was substantial enough to support a small brick or wooden structure measuring about 3 x 4 meters. This feature's location adjacent to the main house well corroborates informants' reports describing the domestic complex and identifying this feature as a springhouse for the storage of perishable foodstuffs (Arnett Carlisle 1980; Randolph Nelson 1980).

Assuming the above noted function at the springhouse, domestic artifacts were expected to occur inside the structure reflecting a preponderance of ceramics and domestic glass. However, only one fragment of bottle glass was recovered, and was of a form common to the 20th century. No primary deposition of cultural materials was observed within the feature test; no significant frequencies of large fragments of ceramics or domestic glass were noted, and no depositional lenses were indicated. Instead, the evidence suggests that this feature was used primarily as a storage area in which little breakage and little refuse accumulation initially occurred, and only later appears to have been used as a dump (secondary refuse). Thus, although breakage might be expected to occur within a springhouse structure, a notably "clean" interior is not necessarily incompatible with the storage of perishable foodstuffs. In the absence of information about the types of containers, foodstuffs, and storage uses which characterized the springhouse, it is difficult to postulate models of specific depositional events which might contribute to the archaeological record observed at this feature.

The construction surface of the springhouse occurred at approximately 25cm below the present ground surface. At this level the unit was

found to rest unconformably on a spongy black mass of loose ash and charcoal (Fig. 11). Auger tests indicated that this layer extended to a depth below ground surface of 145cm before the hard clay subsoil was reached. The most likely interpretation of this stratigraphic sequence is that the "sterile," undisturbed, level of ash and charcoal resulted from in situ burning of a wooden superstructure, which collapsed inward into the excavated interior of the springhouse and was covered over by mixed fill and debris from nearby contexts after its destruction. The total lack of organic debris or soil formation above or below this charred level also indicates that it reflects a single event, rather than a cumulative collection of hearth or charcoal debris. It is possible that the springhouse burned at the same time as the main Allen house in 1910.

The "East of North" testing radial was expected to produce evidence of the Berrien Allen and possibly earlier Allen (Banister) domestic occupations, since the "Old Home Place" was reported to have been located in the northeastern quadrant of the terrace. Test Unit V-EN-2 was placed in an area which was thought to reflect immediate hearth-front contexts, under the assumption that Brick Fall A was an in situ chimney remnant. No large footing stones were located in this vicinity to indicate the structure's orientation or original location, however. Since the brick fall occurred at the northeastern edge of the terrace adjacent to old SC 64 and the entry steps, it was assumed that a chimney at this location should represent either the back or side of a large house.

The north profile of the V-EN-2 unit exposed a portion of the brick fall (Fig. 12), while the remainder of the unit exposed what was expected to be the interior sub-floor area. It was hoped that the unit would also encounter an undisturbed area of the old living surface beneath the brick fall.

Tumbled bricks in V-EN-2 extended approximately 20cm below the present ground surface. Since no intact chimney base or builder's trench existed above or below this level, it appears that the living surface at the Allen homesite was 20cm lower than the present ground surface, and that this lower level was effective when the chimney was tumbled. The bricks displayed a roughly linear arrangement from east to west, indicating that the fall may have been in that direction. However, since this alignment also describes the direction of plowing which is evident across the entire northern area of the terrace, the rough brick alignment may actually reflect redeposition parallel with the cultivation rows. Table 5 exhibits a low frequency of all classes of artifacts for this unit, and there is also a very sparse occurrence of architectural elements. V-EN-1, located 15cm southwest of V-EN-2, had also produced a sparse domestic and architectural assemblage; together these two units, in relation to the remainder of the site, yielded a total of 5.9% of ceramics, 1.7% of domestic glass, 5.3% of window glass, and 2.3% of nails. While it is very difficult to verify the reported location of the Allen home on the basis of these slim data, other feature patterning on the terrace, such as proximity of the springhouse, well, entry steps,

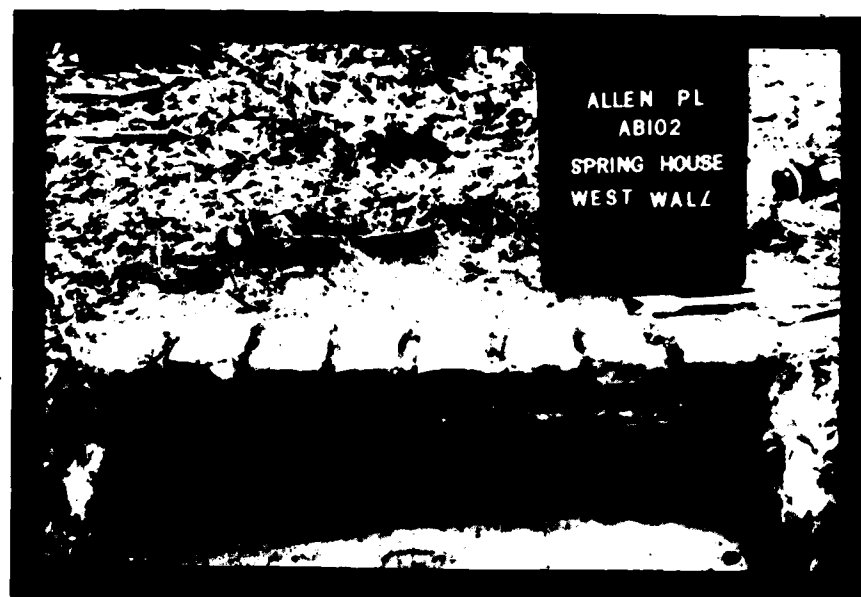


Fig. 10. Springhouse, interior west foundation.



Fig. 11. Springhouse, interior eastern profile. Note depth of ash layer at bottom of profile.



Fig. 12. Northern profile of V-EN-2, showing tumbled brick depth below surface at Chimney Fall A.



Fig. 13. Contents of Structure Depression Test in situ. Note plow disc and battery core.

terrace wall, and domestic plantings, supports the interpretation that a primary dwelling stood on the northern half of the terrace during the postbellum and early 20th century period. The existence or location of any earlier structures is not indicated by archaeological or historical information.

An alternative interpretation of Chimney Fall A, assuming that it does not represent the remnants of the "Old Home Place" dwelling, suggests that this brick feature may have originally been a brick corner pillar for a fence or garden instead of a structural element for the main house. Support for this interpretation in the form of similar brick piles of comparable size and alignment along the terrace wall, however, is lacking. Also, no recollection of brick piers was available from local informants. Also, structural supports, piers, pillars, etc. in the immediate vicinity have traditionally been formed from granite and quartz fieldstones, except in the case of cemetery walls and outer corner posts. Unless the "garden plot" cemetery which originally was located on or near the terrace was located at its far eastern end, Chimney Fall A's most likely interpretation is that it formed a part of the Allen home.

A final area of the northern terrace which was tested for structural and activity area remains yielded additional data supporting the possible location of a storage or support structure associated with the Allen occupation. The Structure Test unit was placed within a rectangular arrangement of large, flat stones to test its possible identification as a structure. This procedure fared as poorly as did the other attempts to verify structure locations, and yielded a very poor sample of functionally or temporally diagnostic artifacts. However, a moderately diversified concentration, in relation to other units placed at the site, of domestic and architectural debris was located within this unit (Table 5). An associated small depression also yielded a quantity of nails ($n = 59$, 10.7% of the total site assemblage), as well as two telephone battery cores, a broken plow disc blade, and several brass garment fasteners (Fig. 13). This shallow, compact concentration of material suggests late secondary deposition of debris from a broad area of the homestead during the early 20th century. The generally low incidence of domestic debris, personal items, clothing and smoking paraphernalia and household debris suggests that this area was either 1) a storage structure where no chimney footings or kitchen refuse was observed, 2) an open-air activity area, possibly shed-type, or 3) a commissary for workers ("general store"). The assemblages collected from the Structure Test and the Structure Depression Test (Appendix E) suggest that any activities which were associated with these depositional units were primarily concerned with maintenance, repair and replacement of household and farm implement parts and equipment. Since the relatively low amount of structural debris recovered does not support a major building interpretation, the area is most likely to have been either a storage or open-air activity area.

In summary, the Allen Plantation homesite appears to have received its heaviest and most extensive occupation during the late historic period (postbellum through early 20th century), rather than the

antebellum period. At least 90% of the site has been heavily disturbed by relatively deep plowing (25 - 30cm) and the low incidence of early historic artifacts has been thoroughly mixed with later occupations; light prehistoric occupation of the site is also indicated (Appendix E).

It is considered likely that the Arva Allen occupation, if indeed one existed at the Allen homesite prior to 1810, was extremely limited. Banister Allen could have built the plantation homestead at any time between 1810 and his death in 1876. Although no firm date can thus be assigned to the terrace construction, it is likely that it coincided with the house construction; thus the entire homestead complex referred to as the "old Allen place" could have been built as late as the mid-19th century. Chimney Fall B appears to represent a domestic structure which may have been associated with an earlier well or other feature, and outbuildings on the southern and western areas of the terrace. Another structure or activity area is suggested on the northwestern terrace, just west of the large collapsed well. A springhouse was probably in use until the main house burned in 1910; this feature appears to have had a wooden superstructure which burned and fell inward, and was subsequently covered with loose debris from the site. The main well has continued to collapse inward and is now approximately 3 - 4 meters deep. Chimney Fall A, at the northeastern corner of the terrace, is located in the orally reported location of the Allen house, although surprisingly little remains of any substructural, structural or content elements of what must have been a fairly substantial, two-story dwelling. It has been suggested by project research that Chimney Fall A may reflect the remnants of either the Allen home or perhaps the "garden plot" family cemetery, and that a depression on the southeastern area of the terrace may reflect the remains of a well, root cellar, or privy area which was filled during the 20th century.

4.4 Allen Plantation Cemeteries

Prior to the contract investigations, the Corps of Engineers had documented and located two cemeteries on the former Allen tract, which it had recommended for relocation. These cemeteries, designated 1110-C, Allen Cemetery No. 1, and 1129-C, Allen Cemetery No. 2, were mapped as a part of the Corps work (Appendix C). The contract investigations provided additional details concerning head- and footstones and concerning relative preservation potential.

Descriptions provided by Corps research of the two cemeteries are as follows. Cemetery No. 1 is located approximately 212m (700 feet) east of Rocky River and approximately 212m (700 feet) south of existing SC 64 on property formerly owned by Felkel Farms, Inc. It is identified as a cemetery containing Caucasian interments in 19 graves, the latest burial date being unknown. Maintenance is noted as poor. Cemetery No. 2 is located approximately 409m (1,350 feet) east of Rocky River, approximately 182m (600 feet) south of existing SC 64 on property formerly owned by Felkel Farms, Inc. It too is identified as being a cemetery containing Caucasian interments in 22 graves, with the latest burial date being unknown. Also in a poor state of maintenance, Cemetery No. 2, like Cemetery No. 1,

is located within the right-of-way for the relocation of SC 64 and is therefore subject to relocation.

In summary, 19 graves have been identified in Cemetery No. 1 and 22 graves in Cemetery No. 2 (Figs. 14, 15). Headstone and/or footstone markers of unmodified fieldstone occur at only six graves in Cemetery No. 1 and at 12 graves in Cemetery No. 2; all stones are locally available sources (mostly schist). An examination of rough hewn stone markers at nearby Ridge Spring Church Cemetery revealed no discernable temporal or socioeconomic associations between single- vs. double-marked graves vs. no marker at all. The only temporal trend appears to be a simple one, that is, rough hewn, uninscribed fieldstone markers predate engraved granite markers. From the range of dates appearing on the granite markers at Ridge Spring Church Cemetery, the Clinkscales family cemetery, and from comparable cemeteries in Union County (Drucker and Krantz 1982), the uninscribed fieldstone mode of grave markings appears to predate 1880; this is supported by local traditions in various parts of the Piedmont, based on personal observation and interview over a period of three years. Although this pattern may not be as applicable to "garden cemeteries," such as the Clinkscales family cemetery, where inscribed markers commemorate individuals who died before 1880, it does appear to have validity at larger plots. According to local information, Banister Allen and one of his three wives were buried in the homesite "rose garden," before being removed to the Smyrna Church cemetery in Lowndesville by descendants (Harold Carlisle 1982). Supposedly, the other two wives and some of the Allen children were buried in either Cemetery No. 1 or Cemetery No. 2 on the Allen tract. It is unclear as to whether the rose garden cemetery contained inscribed or uninscribed markers.

The Allen cemeteries represent undocumented interments, although two living descendants claim to have male relatives of two previous generations in each of the cemeteries, Allens and McCallas. This affirmation does not support one reported local informant's statement that one of the cemeteries contains slave burials and the other contains Allen burials; however, the informant who made this statement now claims to have no evidence or knowledge of any slave burials on the Allen Plantation (Harold Carlisle through Arnett Carlisle 1980; Harold Carlisle 1982).

Grave depressions chosen for auger testing in Cemetery No. 1 were: Graves #2, #3, #17, #18, and #19. In Cemetery No. 2, Graves #1, #2, #5 and #21 were augered. Both very obvious and not so obvious graves were tested, in order that surface appearance would not cause bias in determining a priori which graves should be expected to yield better preservation than others. Control soil samples were collected from each cemetery in addition to the grave soil samples. All samples were subjected to pH and total phosphorus analysis by the single reagent method (Carr & Associates Laboratories 1981).

Grave depths in Cemetery No. 2 were consistent in all tests at 1.4m (4.5 feet) below ground surface. Only Grave #2 yielded poorly preserved skeletal material, coffin wood, and coffin cut nails. The graves in Cemetery No. 1 displayed no internal differen-

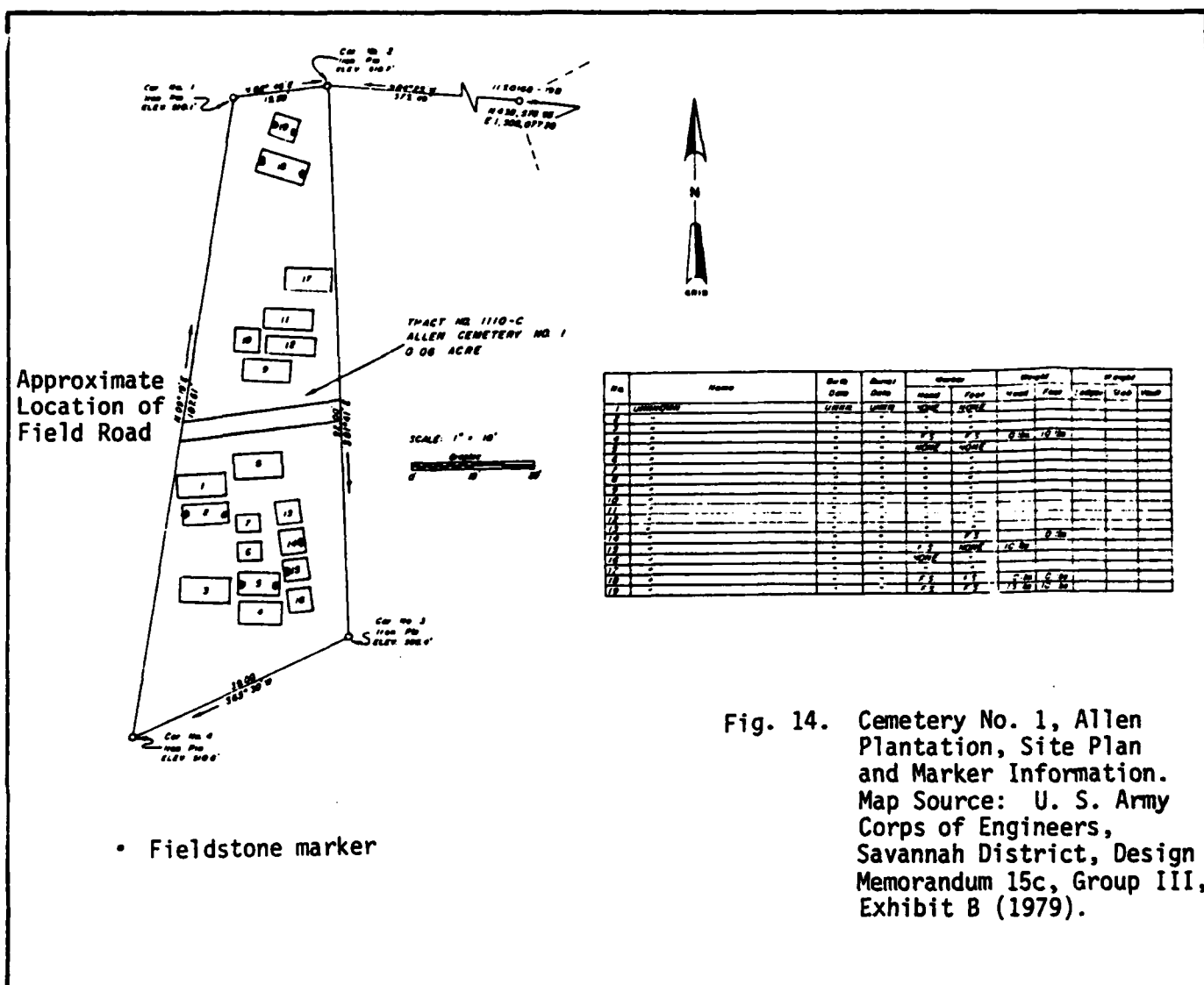


Fig. 14. Cemetery No. 1, Allen Plantation, Site Plan and Marker Information. Map Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Design Memorandum 15c, Group III, Exhibit B (1979).

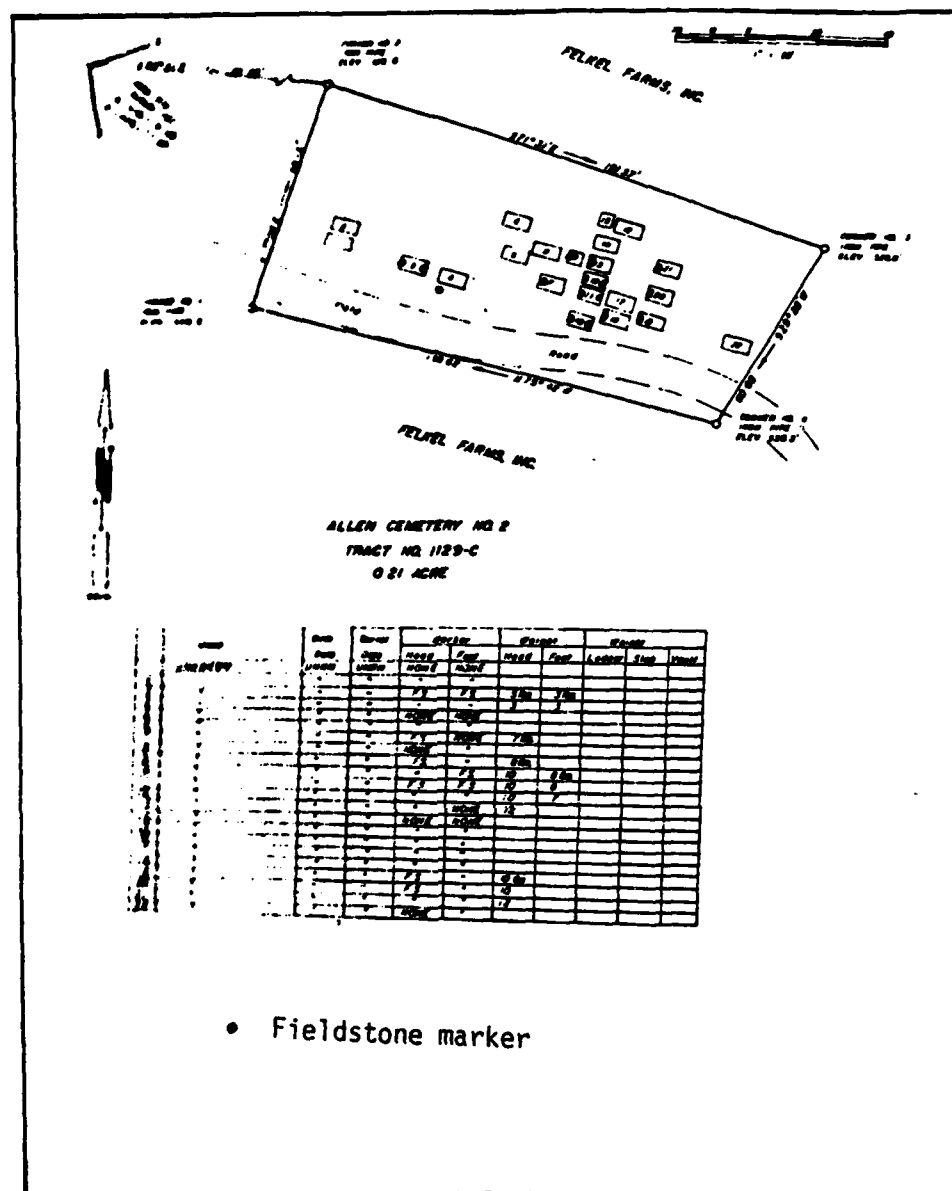


Fig. 15. Cemetery No. 2, Allen Plantation, Site Plan and Marker Information. Map Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Design Memorandum 15c, Group III, Exhibit B (1979).

tiation in soil color, soil texture, content or consistency per grave or between graves. Nor did the phosphorus or pH values from either cemetery indicate the presence or location of the burials themselves. In fact, Cemetery No. 1 appears to contain either empty graves whose interments have already been removed, or extremely old burials whose organic components have been thoroughly decayed, absorbed and leached into the surrounding sandy clay subsoil.

In Cemetery No. 2, Grave #2 yielded moderately well preserved skeletal fragments of an adult of indeterminate sex. Two left talus fragments, including tibial articulation and fibular shelf were recovered, as well as five left calcaneous fragments, anterior half. The trabecular cortex of these materials was found to be in a fair state of preservation, with the outer surface more deteriorated than the inner surface. Although this degree of preservation of relatively dense foot bones might suggest moderate preservation to be found in more diagnostic bones and processes, such as the ilium, femur, scapula or skull, a total potential return of 11%, that is, one grave out of nine sampled, is not sufficiently compelling evidence upon which to justify partial or total excavation of interments in either or both of the cemeteries. Both cemeteries displayed a surprisingly negligible phosphorus content and only slightly acidic soils, neither of which values displayed trends with increasing depth below surface or with the assumed body location (Table 6).

In summary, there exists extremely little likelihood that systematic grave excavations in either or both of the Allen cemeteries will recover skeletal or other organic materials which are sufficiently intact or meaningful to attempt a study of mortuary behavior, nutritional population stress, or population demography. There is not even decent historical documentation identifying the nature of the mortuary population represented. The temporal, racial and socioeconomic contexts which are necessary for any meaningful study of these research topics are only broadly defined at best.

On a local level of mortuary behavior, the presence of partially or uninscribed fieldstone marked graves is a widespread and common practice in the Piedmont, and can be better documented and studied at other plantation "plots" identified in the Russell MRA, using the historical and socioeconomic data available through local informants and the markers at Ridge Spring Church Cemetery, Clinkscales cemetery, and the McCalla cemetery. The Allen cemeteries testing program has provided one set of testing and analysis results, which should be applied, along with extremely limited testing and complete excavation wherever possible, at other cemetery plots in the project area prior to removal.

4.5 Intrasite Study

As an indication of possible biasing factors which may have affected the distribution of the more ubiquitous artifact classes at the Allen Plantation homesite (ceramics, domestic [container] glass, window glass and nails), a comparison was made between the surface provenience and the grouped excavated proveniences. Because

TABLE 6.
Grave Sample Analysis
Allen Plantation Tract

Sample Number	Source	Depth	Phosphorus Value*	Relative P Content
1	Cem. 2, Grave 2	120 cm	.01	Low
2	Cem. 2, Control	20 cm	.01	Low
3	Cem. 2, Grave 5	112 cm	.01	Low
4	Cem. 1, Grave 16	85 cm	.00	Low
5	Cem. 1, Grave 17	142 cm	.00	Low
6	Cem. 2, Control	80 cm	.00	Low
7	Cem. 2, Grave 2	120 cm	.01	Low
8	Cem. 1, Control	153 cm	.00	Low
9	Cem. 2, Grave 5	108 cm	.00	Low
10	Cem. 1, Grave 2	110 cm	.03	Low
11	Cem. 2, Grave 2	81 cm	.01	Low
12	Cem. 1, Grave 17	170 cm	.15	Medium
13	Cem. 1, Control	100 cm	.01	Low

* Total Phosphorus Analysis Method: Sample was mixed with 50 ml distilled water, .4 g ammonium persulfate and 2 ml of 5 Normal sulfuric acid, and digested until the volume of liquid was approximately 5 ml. The samples were then pH adjusted to 2.5 - 2.7, and the volume was made back up to 50 ml. Color reagent (8 ml), consisting of ascorbic acid, sulfuric acid, ammonium molybdate, and antimony potassium tartrate, was added, and the color absorbance was read along with standards treated in the same manner. The amount of phosphorus in the samples was calculated using a standard curve. The soil samples were either filtered or centrifuged before reading the absorbance to remove turbidity.

Procedure Source: Dr. Carol Jeffcoat, Carr & Associates Chemical Laboratories, Columbia, South Carolina.

it was suspected that the cultivation history of the terrace had thoroughly mixed and "homogenized" what had been discrete depositional contexts within the shallow living surface, some measure of comparability between the surface and subsurface proveniences was needed in assessing site integrity and the value of further investigation of the terrace's archaeological deposits.

The difference between artifact group distributions from surface and excavated contexts was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.7$, d.f. 3, $.054p < .10$). Thus, for all further intrasite analyses, the surface materials were lumped with the remainder of excavated materials as being essentially reflective of similar processes and types of deposition.

The Allen homesite assemblage reflected little or no significant differences within itself when subjected to the finer analytical scales such as interlevel, per test unit, or inter-test unit comparisons. A chi-square test for examining variability between areas of the terrace was therefore used as a practical means of solving the problem of approaching intrasite variability with a sensitive, sound and meaningful technique.

The results of the χ^2 analyses, as seen in Tables 7 and 8, indicate that the relevant dimension of spatial variability with regard to the occurrence of ceramics, nails, window glass, and container glass is relative location on the northern or southern area of the terrace. No statistically significant difference can be defined between assemblages containing these four groups across an east-west axis ($.024p < .05$). However, a significant difference does occur when one compares assemblages from the northern and southern portions of the terrace ($p < .01$). Examination of the frequencies of the four artifact groups reveals an almost inverse relationship between occurrence of ceramics and the occurrence of container glass, both items of which are hypothesized to belong to the subsistence subsystem of the site. While nails and window glass reflect differences (nails being more than twice as commonly found in the southern sector as in the northern sector of the terrace), the relative patterns appear to be similar, with architectural hardware comprising over 50% of each area's group assemblages (northern terrace, 71.8%; southern terrace 58.9%). Since both ceramics and container glass occur with higher frequency on the southern area of the terrace, this would suggest that this area received heavier domestic use associated with structures. In view of the informant recall concerning the BerrienAllen house on the northern terrace edge, this interpretation presents a problem; higher incidence of domestic, subsistence, debris and architectural debris was expected to be correlated with the location of the dwelling or dwellings. The lower frequencies of domestic and architectural materials associated with the Berrien/Keturah Allen occupations of the homesite within the northern terrace area are therefore puzzling and suggest three possible explanations:

1. The Allen occupation (main house complex) was located on the southern portion of the terrace rather than on the northern part.

INTRASITE ACTIVITY PATTERNING
Allen Plantation Homesite (38AB102)

Table 7.

<u>WESTERN TERRACE*</u>		<u>EASTERN TERRACE**</u>	
<u>Artifact Class</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Artifact Class</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>%</u>
Ceramics	72 10.0	Ceramics	73 12.4
Nails	316 43.8	Nails	213 36.2
Window Glass	164 22.7	Window Glass	134 22.8
Container Glass	170 23.5	Container Glass	168 28.6
Total	722 100.0%	Total	588 100.0%

* All "north" tests included with Western Terrace, including Transit Station.

** All "south" tests included with Eastern Terrace.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

$$= 9.48, .02 < p < .05, 3 \text{ d.f.}$$

INTRASITE ACTIVITY PATTERNING
Allen Plantation Homesite (38AB102)

Table 8.

<u>NORTHERN TERRACE*</u>		<u>SOUTHERN TERRACE**</u>	
<u>Artifact Class</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Artifact Class</u>	<u>Frequency</u> <u>%</u>
Ceramics	36 8.4	Ceramics	109 12.4
Nails	158 36.8	Nails	371 42.1
Window Glass	150 35.0	Window Glass	148 16.8
Container Glass	85 19.8	Container Glass	253 28.7
Total	429 100.0%	Total	881 100.0%

* All "west" vector tests are included with Northern Terrace, including Transit Station.

** All "east" vector tests are included with Southern Terrace.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

$$= 56.83, p < .01, 3 \text{ d.f.}$$

2. Domestic structures on the southern part of the terrace were inhabited and of sufficient number during the postbellum and early 20th century periods to produce a relatively greater amount of archaeological remains than did the Allen house.
3. The refuse disposal pattern characterizing the Allen occupation produced an inverse relationship between the location of dwellings and the location of the debris associated with that occupation; that is, the cultural determinants of refuse disposal behavior produced an archaeological pattern demarcating a "clean" house habitation area or yard, and a "dirty" outer yard or utility building area.

No documentary or archival records depicting the location of the Allen home are known to exist. Informant recall is therefore the best evidence available, and is explicit about the location and orientation of the main house on the northern rather than the southern area of the terrace; the front of the house faced former SC 64. The historical data thus do not support Postulate No. 1 above. The archaeological evidence suggests that Structure B (Chimney Fall B) was a dwelling during the late historic period (southwestern area of the terrace). No strong archaeological support was gathered for interpreting Structure A (Chimney Fall A) as being the main Allen house (northern area of the terrace), although some domestic debris was collected from the northern terrace area. Overall, therefore, Postulate No. 1 must remain a possible theory explaining the assemblage distribution.

In order to derive additional information concerning refuse disposal behavior related to evaluation of Postulate No. 3, within-unit analytical tests for functional class variability were conducted using Spearman's product moment correlation coefficient (ρ). Units for this analysis were chosen on the basis of 1) artifact frequency, per class, of two or more, and 2) relative geographic location of the unit. Units chosen for examination included: Ridge Slot Trench, Ditch Slot Trench, Structure Depression Test, Structure Test, House Test (Chimney Fall B), V-S-1, V-WS-1, V-ES-2, V-EN-2, V-E-1, V-E-2, and V-WN-2.

Comparison of depositional contexts across the entire terrace revealed only positive correlations between units containing ceramics, container glass, window glass and nails (Table 9); these correlations ranged from a low of +.35 to a perfect positive correlation of +1.00. The lower values showed no tendency to be associated with geographic distance separating the units or with location on the terrace. Thus, it appears that essentially the same type of refuse disposal behavior characterizes the archaeological association of ceramics, container glass, window glass and nails within the site, regardless of location. Secondary deposition defines all site contexts in which artifacts were recovered, and is therefore assumed to have occurred during either one generation of occupation, or to have been conducted by persons of similar socioeconomic status.

TABLE 9.

Sample Correlations Between Test Units, Allen Plantation Homesite (38AB102)
(Ceramics, Nails, Container Glass, Window Glass)

Test Units (Paired Comparisons)	r_s	$(\text{rho}) r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$
Ridge Slot Trench/Ditch Slot Trench	$r_s = +1.00$	
Ridge Slot Trench/Structure Depression Test	$r_s = +.40$	
Structure Depression Test/Structure Test	$r_s = +.35$	
Structure Depression Test/House Test (Brick Fall B)	$r_s = +.96$	
Structure Test/House Test (Brick Fall B)	$r_s = +.35$	
House Test/V-S-1	$r_s = +.90$	
House Test/V-WS-1	$r_s = +1.00$	
V-S-1/V-WS-1	$r_s = +.90$	
V-S-1/V-ES-2	$r_s = +.70$	
V-SW-1/V-ES-2	$r_s = +.87$	
V-WS-1/V-EN-2	$r_s = +.79$	
V-WS-1/V-E-1	$r_s = +1.00$	
V-WS-1/V-E-2	$r_s = +.67$	
V-E-1/V-E-2	$r_s = +.67$	
V-WS-1/V-WN-2	$r_s = +1.00$	
V-ES-2/V-WN-2	$r_s = +.87$	
Structure Test/V-WN-2	$r_s = +.35$	
House Test/V-WN-2	$r_s = +1.00$	
V-E-2/V-WN-2	$r_s = +.67$	

The artifactual evidence for structural locations on the Allen homesite terrace suggests two possible loci for dwellings (Chimney Fall A and Chimney Fall B) and a possible locus for nondomestic use such as storage on the northwest terrace; along with a springhouse, a well, and an abandoned well, privy or cellar on the northern and southeastern areas of the terrace, respectively. Since the oral tradition for the location of the Berrien Allen house strongly points to the northeastern terrace (Arnett Carlisle 1980), an area archaeologically poor in occupational remains, Postulate No. 3 above is considered a viable behavioral explanation for this disparity. It has been common practice during the late 19th and 20th centuries for Piedmont and mountain dwellers to meticulously cleansweep the immediate dwelling area, particularly if it is enclosed by a fence or rock wall; this practice continues today in remote rural areas and has been verified through personal observation and personal interview (D. P. Michael 1980; Dr. Michael B. Trinkley 1980). This process would effectively displace the more durable refuse, such as broken crockery, glass, small hardware, architectural debris, and broken household items. Perishable materials, including food scraps, paper, cloth, leather, etc. would either be thrown into the yard to be eaten and/or scattered by dogs, hogs, and chickens, or swept into secondary refuse piles or depressions along with the more durable materials.

The post-depositional effects of clearing off the terrace of burnt debris preparatory to cultivation cannot be discounted in attempting to gauge the meaning of the artifact distribution patterns now observable. However, it seems likely that only the larger, heavier items would have been removed, such as whole bricks, timbers, metal equipment and fused glass lumps, automobiles, buggies, wagons, etc. The smaller debris such as ceramics, glass, nails and brick chips would have likely remained.

The only evidence supporting the existence of a domestic structure on the southern area of the Allen homesite terrace would point to Structure B as the source of at least a part of the debris found in that area. If Structure B represents the Allen house, rather than Structure A, it is likely that the heavier occurrence of debris on the southern terrace resulted from the Allen occupation. If Structure B was not the Allen house, it seems unlikely that its occupants would have held sufficiently high socioeconomic resources to have discarded (replaced) the variety of household farming and special use items which occur in this area. Postulate No. 2 above, again, is not strongly supported by available archaeological evidence, and is considered only a remote possibility.

None of the site assemblage reflected the content which was expected of a planter occupation, that is "rare" or high status items. It is suggested that relative wealth among the local planters of the Lowndesville district was reflected more in landholdings, location of the homestead on major roads, and perhaps possession of high status perishable items, rather than by portable status items or dwelling structure character. Quite often, vernacular architecture, local building materials, and simply finished interior and exterior detail work characterized high status home site (Stephenson 1981). Many of the farmhouses and farmhouse remnants in the Lowndesville vicinity which date to the late 19th and early 20th

centuries consist of simple, two-story clapboard structures supported by locally available fieldstone footers. Fieldstones were also used to line walkways, build walls, reenforce wells, line flower gardens, and mark entry ways.

The lack of significant patterning among refuse contexts across the entire Allen terrace with regard to the association of different functional artifact groups can be taken to support this interpretation. A hodgepodge grouping of domestic, architectural, farming, hardware and miscellaneous items characterizes each individual test unit and the site as a whole, suggesting that secondary disposal was largely a by-product of a particular type of discard behavior rather than a de facto form of artifact "loss" from the cultural system. This equalizing effect could well have been produced by the type of behavior observed during the historic period among similar populations of high and low status uplands rural folk (see Chapter 6 for more discussion).

The absence of significant refuse patterning can also be taken to be a result of post-depositional materials salvage, land clearing, and cultivation on the terrace. In large part, the absence of clearly definable features and clusters or concentrations of surface materials is attributable to these processes. Likewise, the virtual absence of charred and burnt artifacts and structural remnants is attributable to the clearing that must have preceded cultivation of the terrace. Only in subsurface contexts does such evidence of the 1910 burning and or features occur, with the exception of Chimney Fall (Structure) B on the southwestern terrace edge. Since there apparently were areas which were not subject to post-depositional cultivation, and since small fragments of debris would likely have survived the removal activities, the potential still exists that traces of the types of behavior patterns associated with refuse disposal that are discussed above still remain in evidence at the Allen homesite.

CHAPTER 5.

INVESTIGATIONS AT THOMAS B. CLINKSCALES FARM SITE (38AB221)

5.1 Description

The Clinkscapes Farm site is located approximately one kilometer west of Secondary Road 123. The site is accessed by a dirt road which trends southwest from Secondary Road 123 to the Savannah River. This dirt road follows a ridge top, and forms the property line between the former Clinkscapes and McCalla properties. The Clinkscapes Farm complex is situated at a point where a northern spur ridge joins the main ridge, creating a moderate sized, relatively T-shaped level area (Fig. 16).

Both the north and south sides of the spur ridge have been terraced for cultivation. There are five terraces on the north side and two on the south slope; the terraces are approximately four to six meters wide. A local informant reports that these narrow terraces were used for cotton cultivation and were carved out with a mule drawn plow (Randolph Nelson 1980). These terraces are now covered by secondary pine forest which appears to be 30 - 40 years old. Pine core samples indicate that the terraces have been abandoned for at least 30 years. The far southeastern slope of the main ridge near the site is much steeper than the other sides and has not been terraced.

The Clinkscapes Farm is situated today in a mixed hardwood/pine secondary forest; the dominant overstory elements include mixed hardwoods, red cedar and loblolly pine. Mature pines occur on the ridge top. Adjacent to the road and home features are several very large, mature post oaks. A core sample indicates ages of 200+ years (Appendix D). The position of these trees relative to the domestic structures suggests that the tree may have been part of the original site landscaping and therefore may be contemporary with 18th or early 19th century site occupation.

The largest pine trees at the site occur immediately adjacent to and within a flower pit feature, but yielded core samples reflecting ages of only 30-40 years (Fig. 17). There are several other short rows of smaller pines at the site. A forester with the Corps of Engineers indicated that these could reflect natural revegetation rather than landscaping (Rocky Wall 1980).

The northern quadrant of the site contains an extensive rectangular bed of iris in relatively poor condition (see p. 74). This area appears to have been a flower garden behind the earlier dwelling (Structure A). These plants have multiplied over a large, amorphous area without the aid of maintenance or fertilizer.

Finally, a cluster of yucca plants occurs on the upper edge of the highest northern terrace. These plants are not native to the area, and are therefore probably ornamental plantings; however, the placement is curious. If these are domestic plants serving

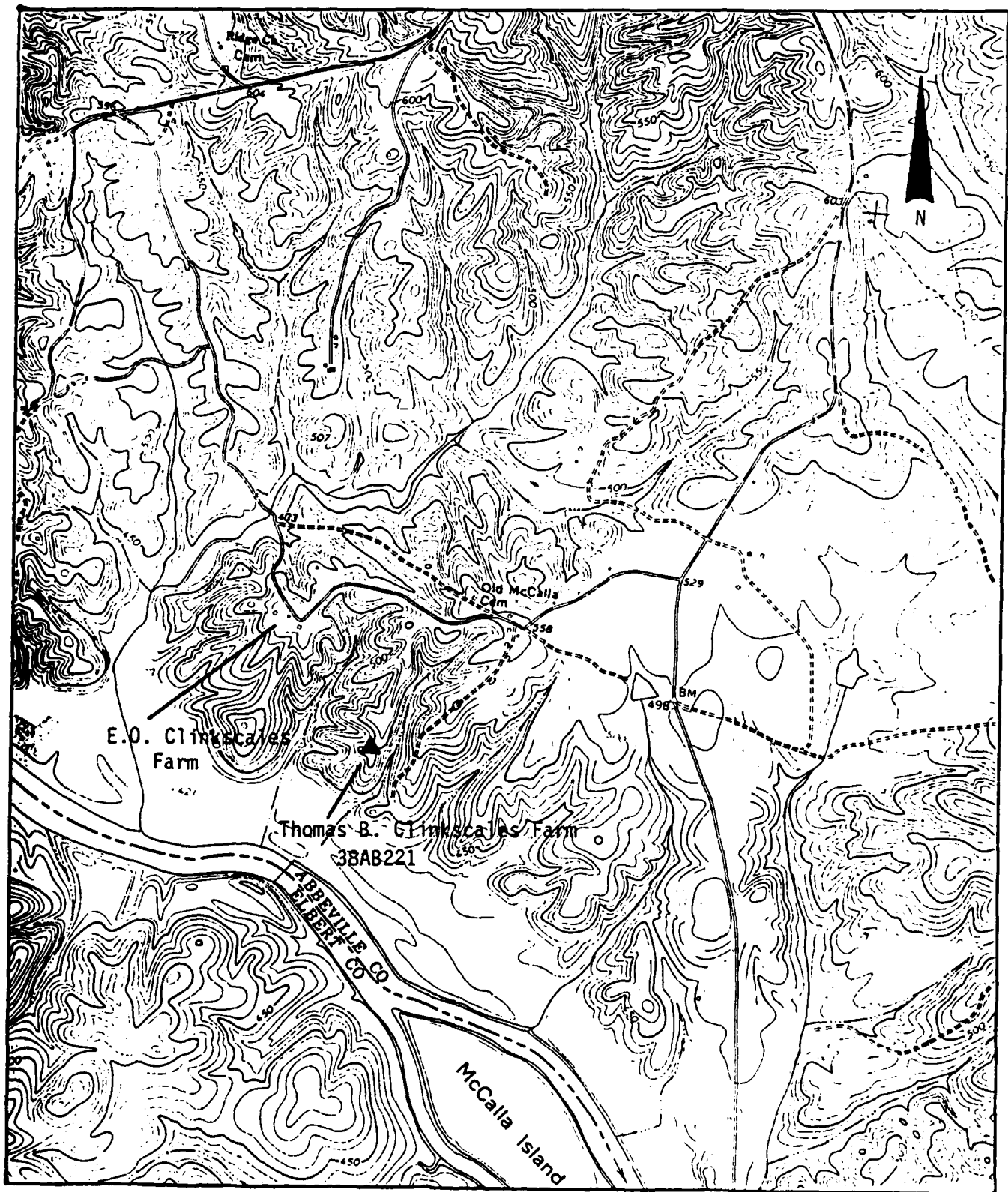


Fig. 16. Location of Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221) in relation to Ezekial O. Clinkscales Farm and other cultural and environmental features. Source: U.S.G.S. Lowndesville 7.5-Minute Series (1964). Scale: 1" = 2000'



Fig. 17. Core sampling of loblolly pine at Clinkscates Farm (38AB221).



Fig. 18. Structure A footing stones and chimney fall, Clinkscates Farm.
View is to the north.

a domestic function, they would ordinarily be expected to occur near domestic habitation features, a road, a gate, etc. However, these plants are located in an isolated area, rather than near any apparent domestic or marker feature. They may mark a garden area or backyard sitting area separate from the main garden.

One noncultural explanation for the occurrence of yucca at the site is that they may represent plants established by wind-blown or faunally relocated seeds.

Test excavation unit placement was predicated on the objective of testing as many aspects of the site as possible for descriptive, behavioral and interpretive purposes. To this end certain assumptions were made about the site and its exposed features. These assumptions were based in part on observation of the site and in part on comparative research and observation supplemented by the recollections of Randolph Nelson, a local informant who had visited the site when it was still inhabited during his youth (1920's - 1930's).

Basic assumptions concerning site plan and function are:

- 1) Structure A was the earlier of two known dwellings on the property.
- 2) Structure B was the last dwelling inhabited on the property.
- 3) A cane mill/molasses furnace complex was located just east of the dirt road which bisected the site.
- 4) A one cow/one mule barn and corncrib were located south of the main habitation area.
- 5) Only one well was used during the entire occupation period at the site.

For ease of reference and mapping, the site area under investigation at 38AB221 was divided and designated as follows:

- Area A - Structural complex (main terrace)
- Area B - Molasses production area (east of road)
- Area C - Barns
- Area D - Terraces (a through f)

The placement of test vectors and the location of transit stations were influenced by these structural and behavioral assumptions. The major contract objective was to test all features as well as other parts of the site about which little was known, but which might be expected to contain evidence of localized activities. The basic transit station was therefore located so as to facilitate both mapping of the site and maximizing placement of radial test vectors across the bulk of the site. Supplementary transit stations were placed for specific vector extension tests in areas north, south, and east of the main habitation area. Test vectors were designed to place individual tests within and between observable features. Judgemental excavation units were also used to supplement the radial test units near features not intersected by the radii. Judgement was also used in interval placement of test units along the radial arms.

An example of the application of both systematic and judgemental testing strategy was the placement of two radial tests northwest

One noncultural explantation for the occurrence of yucca at the site is that they may represent plants established by wind-blown or faunally relocated seeds.

of the main structure in an area considered suitable for the occurrence of a privy feature, although none was indicated by either surface remains or informant recollections. Since the area northwest of the structure was apparently the rear of the house, tests were concentrated here in both standard interval and judgementally located units. Similar strategies were used in the placement of radial and nonradial tests within Areas A, C and D. A total of 19 test units was excavated at the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (Fig. 19).

As shown in Fig. 19, the major features identified at the Clinkscales Farm site were as follows:

A) Structure A - describes the foundation outline of a large dwelling with a central chimney, containing a double hearth, now fallen (Fig. 19). The foundation outline consisted of large (.75m square) fieldstone footings and remnants of squared hewn wood sills (Fig. 20). The footingstone and sill pattern suggested two to four rooms and a veranda on the east side facing the road. The house was sided in clapboard and roofed with galvanized tin during the 20th century (Randolph Nelson 1980). Very few fragments of board remained in the vicinity of the structure, and its major standing components were the massive sill and footing stone pattern, and the chimney fall. The fall, measuring 5m north-south x 5.5m east-west, consisted of fieldstone with no evidence of brick work; a single twisted sheet of galvanized roofing tin located deep in the chimney fall material is the only visible roofing remains. After its partial collapse, the southwest side of Structure A was used as a smokehouse/storage area by Bill Heard. The dwelling appears thus to have been in a state of disrepair and partial use during the occupation period of Structure B (Heard's house), and began to disintegrate and undergo salvage during the early 20th century. It was and is common practice on rural farmsteads to salvage materials from old buildings, especially scarce building materials such as brick and tin (Randolph Nelson 1980). It is possible that the double tier of brick capping the fieldstone chimney of Structure B originally capped Structure A's chimney instead.

Test Pit V-WN-1 was placed just west of Structure A's chimney fall, within the foundation outline. Structure A Extension Test was a supplemental, judgemental unit placed in the southernmost portion of the outline nearest the collapsed well; this area of the structure was thought to possibly represent an addition to the structure. These tests, however, yielded little which would clarify room function or occupation dates for Structure A.

B) Structure B - describes a smaller dwelling outlined by squared wooden sills. Fieldstones located adjacent to the sills (.50m square) probably served as footing stones. The sills were hewn to form notched joiners in a form resembling a keyhole (Fig. 21), and were apparently pegged together. Structure B includes a standing fieldstone chimney capped with three courses of brick (Fig. 22). The iron hearth lintel remains in place, and the entire chimney/foundation unit is well-preserved. A judgemental test unit placed in what appeared to be a large sand mound encompassing both the hearth floor and the adjacent hearth-front floor area yielded domestic

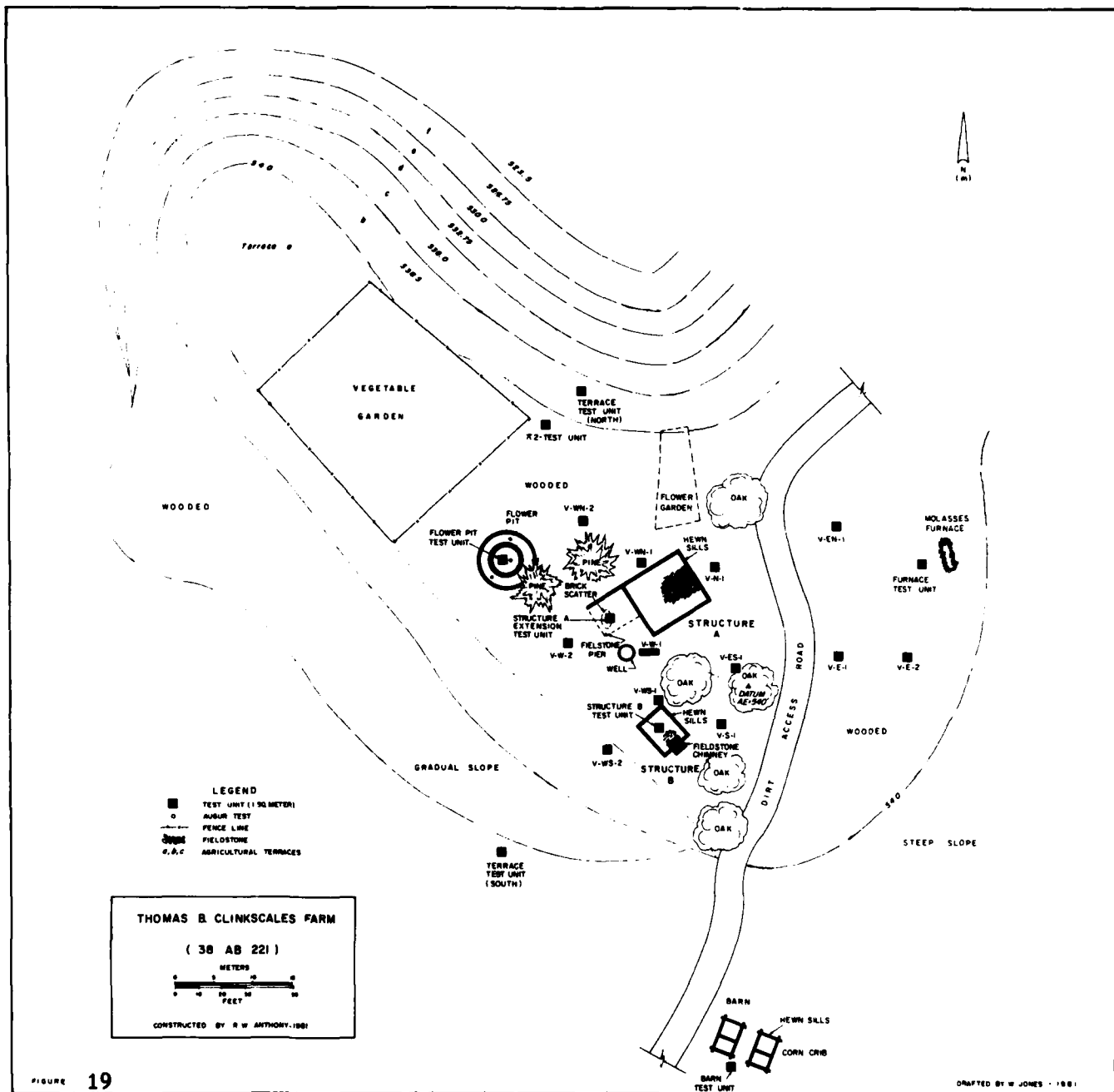


Fig. 19. Site Plan and Testing Pattern, Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm Site.

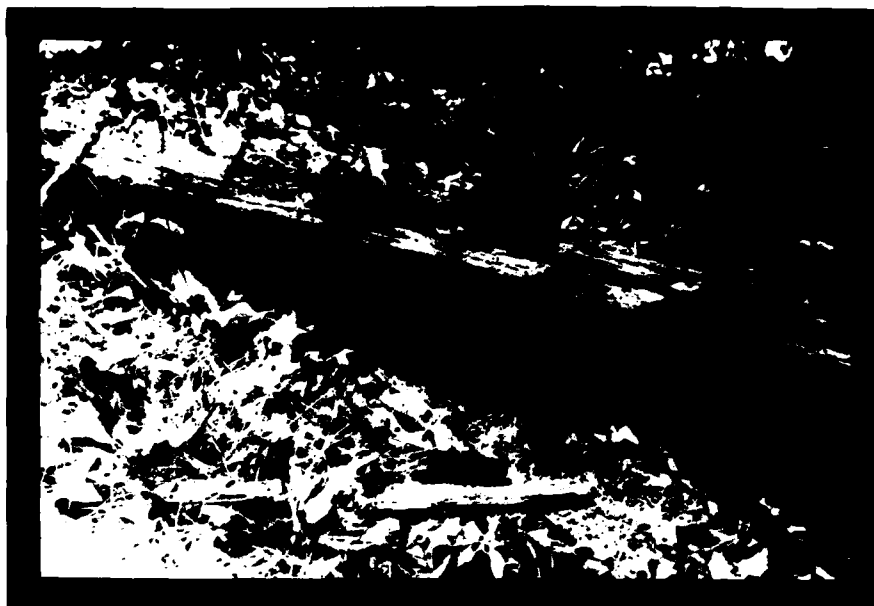


Fig. 20. Hewn log sill at Structure A, Clinkscates Farm.



Fig. 21. "Keyhole" notching in hewn log sill at Structure B, Clinkscates Farm.

Fig. 22. Fieldstone chimney
and firebox at Struc-
ture B, Clinkscates
Farm. View is to the
southwest. Note iron
hearth lintel in situ.

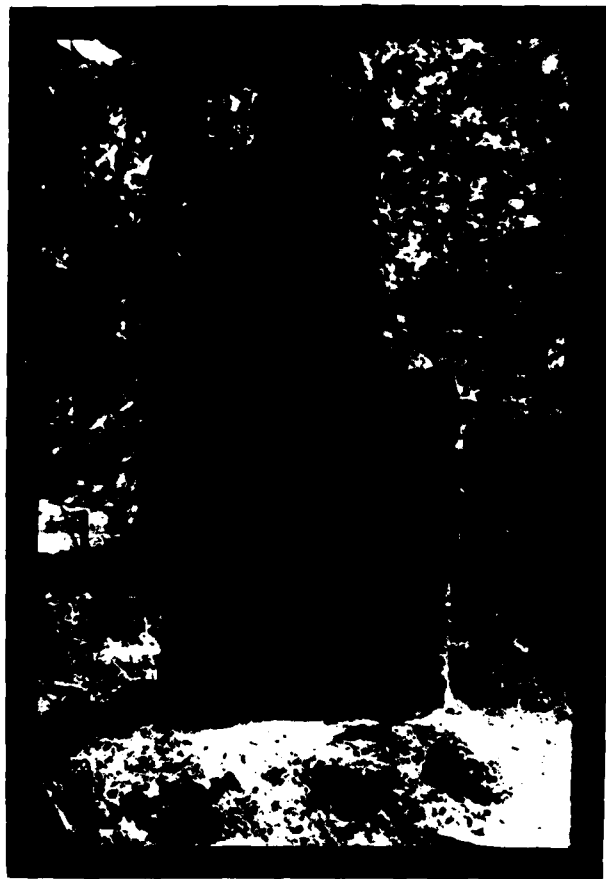


Fig. 23. Flower pit feature after clearing, Clinkscates Farm.

and architectural artifacts assignable to the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The consistency and form of this mound suggests that it represents dissolved mortar rubble from the inside of the hearth. Structure B contained no apparent substructural partition, and its two-room quarters were apparently interior subdivided (Randolph Nelson 1980). The house exterior was clapboard.

In sum, the occupational sequence which describes Structure A and Structure B appears to be one in which Structure A was occupied during the postbellum period (prior to 1900) and was a substantial log structure, approximately one-story, with exterior clapboarding. After its partial collapse, Structure A was reused for storage purposes by the last occupant of the property, who either built or reoccupied Structure B, a one-story log with clapboard structure. This last occupant also constructed a covered walkway connecting the southwestern corner of Structure A with Structure B. Although evidence of the superstructures of both Structure A and Structure B have long since vanished, the relatively good state of preservation of Structure B's remnants relative to those of Structure A supports oral documentation of the occupational history.

Test units V-WS-1 and V-WS-2 were located immediately exterior to the north side of Structure B. An additional test unit, Structure B Test, was placed within the structure outline to produce further functional, subsistence and/or temporal data. Little meaningful interpretive information could be gleaned from the meager and artifactually limited yields of these units.

C) Well - A collapsed well was located between Structures A and B. A local well digger indicated that wells were dug straight down without wall support until the water table was reached (Abby Payton 1980). Brick or fieldstone retaining walls were then placed from the water level down to keep the sides from slumping in. The upper portion of the well walls was plastered with mortar to prevent them from caving in. A rise in the water table or poor mortaring would eventually lead to collapse of the upper walls. If not repaired, the entire walls would collapse, leaving a large, deep depression. It was not uncommon for well diggers to deepen a well after cleaning it. The state of the Clinkscales, as well as the Allen, well indicates that this process of disintegration and collapse continues to aggravate with the passage of time, so that 50 - 60 years of abandonment results in very wide, deeply undercut well remnants whose sides may have collapsed more than 10 feet (Anthony and Drucker 1981).

V-W-1 was a .5 x 2m test unit placed immediately east of the well to determine the presence of a possible brick or stone walkway connecting Structure A with the well or with Structure B.

D) Flower Pit - The flower pit, originally identified as a root cellar by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina survey, was a shallow (1.5m deep), rounded depression about 5m in diameter. A soil bank surrounding the central depression trench was composed of excavation fill. The central "cone" of the pit lay approximately 30cm higher than the surrounding trench (Fig. 23).

As previously noted, several large pine trees 30 - 40 years old had taken root in the loamy fill of the soil bank around the pit's exterior. A local informant reports that flower pits normally had a large wooden cover which could be lifted like a trap door (Randolph Nelson 1980). The function of this feature was winter protection for potted plants, which were placed within the trench and on the central platform. A judgemental test unit, the Flower Test, was placed within the feature to determine whether crockery breakage or other refuse had accumulated in the pit, and whether its function may have changed to include other types of storage. This test proved unilluminating, as it was sterile of cultural materials. Auger tests were installed on both the east and west embankments of the flower pit to verify the depositional context and soil character.

E) Molasses Furnace - A molasses furnace was located on the east side of the farm access road. This feature consisted of an unfaced stone trough composed of two parallel rows of fieldstones (Fig. 24). The interior dimensions of the trough were approximately .5m wide by 3.0m long; the trough remnants presently stand 20 - 30cm high. It was reported that at one time this type of furnace would have had a short stone chimney at one end, a firebox at the other, and a series of iron boiling kettles on the central trough (Randolph Nelson 1980). None of these aspects or accessories of the furnace are visible today. A test unit, Molasses Furnace Test, was placed just west of the trough.

F) Barn Complex - The barn complex remnants included two log, double-room structures (Fig. 19). Both were located on the east side of the farm access road, and were situated approximately 35m south of the main habitation area. Two notched log structures of approximately equal size, a barn and a corncrib, were placed side by side in the same orientation with an approximately 2.0m wide passageway between. The structural dimensions were 6.0m north-south by 3.5m east-west. Each structure was bisected east-west by a log wall and each stall or room was accessed by a door facing the passageway. The structures were built using both round and hewn logs joined by three different notch types, partial dovetail type, V-type and saddle type (Figs. 25-27). The barn wall adjacent to the access road had been recently bulldozed by road clearing machinery prior to the present investigation. This action had exposed the structural foundations, which were hewn sills resting on corner fieldstone footings. The Barn Test unit was located just west of the barn to investigate the nature and integrity of special activity deposits associated with this livestock/maintenance complex.

5.2 Testing Rationale

The objectives of the artifactual and behavioral analysis of materials from the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221) were comparable to those reached for the Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102). The major research questions were:

- 1) Does the site have sufficient undisturbed deposits to warrant further investigation?

Fig. 24. Molasses furnace
at Clinkscates
Farm. View is to
the north.



Fig. 25. Log barn wall remnant, formed of square hewn logs, Clinkscates
Farm. Note saddle notching. View is to the southeast.

Fig. 26. Detail of saddle and V-type log notching exhibited by the Clinkscapes log barn.



Fig. 27. Detail of partial dovetail log notching at the Clinkscapes log corncrib.

- 2) How does the spatial and artifactual patterning increase our knowledge about the site occupation(s)?
- 3) Can valid intersite comparisons be drawn between the Clinkscapes Farm and the Allen Plantation homesite, focusing on socioeconomic, dietary, refuse and structural patterns?

The occupational deposits at the Clinkscapes site were not as heavily or uniformly disturbed as those at the Allen site. The site appears never to have been plowed, and the major post-depositional disturbances have probably been salvage of building materials and surface erosion (Randolph Nelson 1980). Building and roofing materials were apparently removed from Structures A and B as well as from the barn and corncrib. Useable or salvageable iron implements, kettles, storage items, plowing equipment and buggy parts associated with the site were either removed by the last inhabitants or by later scavengers.

Although all but one test unit at the Clinkscapes site were excavated according to 20cm levels, informal note was made during the excavations that better than 95% of the historic period deposit at the site was contained within the top 10cm of soil. The topsoil does not appear to have been mixed by plowing or selective logging; however, no microstratigraphy or thin soil stratification was evident during the excavations to indicate the utility of finer analysis levels. Since documentary and oral history indicates at least three temporally discrete, and possibly two economically differentiated occupations, at the site -- possibly Tucker during the early 19th century, Clinkscapes during the late 19th century, and Ashworth and Heard during the early 20th century -- artifact and architectural details were expected to represent the only viable means of differentiating discrete occupation episodes and land use changes. A contingent archaeological research question concerned area usage and refuse disposal patterns describing each occupation, if discernable (see Chapter 6).

Chronology at the site, based on artifact and structural remains, proved to be only moderately discriminating for corroborating the occupational sequence at the site. A very low frequency of chronologically sensitive artifacts was recovered, the bulk comprising but one class, nails. Both cut and wire nails were found at the site, sometimes in the same log, indicating reuse of serviceable lumber. Cut nails span a period of ca. 1820-1880 in the project area, with wire nails in use from roughly 1880 to the present (HABS r.d.). Since the documented occupations span a period of roughly 1865-1929, and possibly as early as 1820 (Tucker), the nail analysis can offer little refinement of this range (Nelson 1968). All-purpose square-headed cut nails, brads, tacks, and wire wood screws reflect mostly exterior nail use for siding, roofing, wall covering, and fences. Other construction or architectural hardware was not observed at the site.

The primary architectural/structural elements surviving at the Clinkscapes site are associated with Structures A and B, and

the barns. Since only the subfloor sills of the two domestic structures remain, it is difficult to judge whether the superstructures were of log or frame construction. Based on informant recall, it seems likely that Structure A was a log cabin with exterior clapboarding. Structure B was also clapboarded. Structure A contained a central chimney with a flanking room on either side. Structure B contained a chimney at one end of the house, which was probably dogtrot style. Both houses appear to have been single-story. These styles seem typical of the 19th century (HABS n.d.).

The log one-cow/one-mule barn and corncrib structures consist of both hewn logs and end-sawn logs; they appear to have been repaired and partially rebuilt, and were probably salvaged from elsewhere and used to build additional structures during one of the 20th century occupations. It thus appears that most of the remaining structural evidence is of postbellum origin; the one-half dovetail joinery could have been produced during this period as well, since at least two examples of this type notching have been previously recorded in the Russell MRA (Harper Farm Complex, 38AB1304-F and 38AB1304-H, HABS n.d.). The Harper Farm Complex is also the only other site within the project area which contains a log barn with an interior log wall and sheetmetal covering; although the date of construction of the Harper Complex predates the occupations at the Clinkscales Farm site (ca. 1817 construction date is estimated at the Harper Farm), the sites share certain construction and content similarities which suggest that local architectural styles and skills survived from the antebellum through the postbellum period (Harold Carlisle 1982).

5.3 Site Background and Interpretation

The original research design had proposed that the Clinkscales Farm site was a high-status postbellum occupation, the functional equivalent of a plantation's main house site. It was subsequently learned that the assumption upon which this interpretation was based had been arrived at by the federal agency prior to preparation of a scope of work and was in error: the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) had been mistakenly identified as the Ezekial O. Clinkscales Farm site, which is located nearby and was indeed a "main house" occupation. Under the originally formulated set of research objectives, it was hypothesized that differences in the archaeological record at the Clinkscales Farm site and the Allen Plantation (38AB102) should reflect a shift in economic and settlement patterns between the antebellum, Allen Plantation, and postbellum, Clinkscales Farm, periods. These changes would have been associated with the shift from slave-based cotton monoculture to a sharecrop/lien labor system incorporating both cotton monoculture and localized, dispersed, diversified farmsteads.

The project's historical research revealed that the Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) had never been a "main house" or planter residence

during the postbellum period, as had earlier been thought. This was confirmed by local informants, who had never heard that a landowner or well-to-do planter, other than possibly Stephen H. Tucker, had ever occupied the site (Randolph Nelson 1980; Arnett Carlisle 1980; Harold Carlisle 1982). Although the historical property record ends in 1872, the local name for the property during the late 19th and 20th centuries was "the Old Tucker Place," suggesting that Stephen Heard Tucker or a member of the Tucker family may have built a homestead at the site, even if none of the original structures remained. Clear delineation of the antebellum land use at the site is not currently possible. It is evident that Wm. Franklin Clinkscales, Thomas B. Clinkscale's father, purchased property including the project site and eventually Thomas and his family lived there. Ownership of the property on which the site stood passed through Frank's wife to another son, Ezekial, who lived approximately 1000m northwest of the Clinkscales Farm site at the main house during the postbellum period. The Thomas Clinkscales site became a sharecropper cabin after Thomas died and his wife and children moved to Willington, South Carolina. It seems likely that Structure A was the Clinkscales dwelling. Sharecroppers continued to live at the site until around 1930, and it appears to have been abandoned during the Depression.

During the field research, it soon became apparent that it would not be appropriate to compare the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site with the Allen Plantation homesite, since the Clinkscales Farm did not represent the planter residence, but rather was occupied by people of more modest means. However, since both sites were occupied during the postbellum period and early 20th century, a site-specific description and comparison was considered feasible and productive. Any direct comparison of the larger context of which each site was a part was not considered valid since it would have to be based on nonverifiable patterns associated with social class differences, and possibly to changed labor and material goods access patterns after the Civil War. None of these data have been adequately documented or compiled for Abbeville County or the Lowndesville community.

The most fruitful approach to comparing the two sites was an outgrowth of the observations made about patterning at each site. Commonalities and differences in structural, refuse disposal, artifact type, assemblage content, and environmental feature patterning were sought for study. Since it appeared that both sites reflected postbellum to early 20th century occupation, differences were hypothesized to reflect socioeconomic status and possibly sub-cultural differences, rather than temporal or broad economic systems change. Based on documented racial and status associations for each site, it was also hypothesized that the Allen Plantation homesite would reflect a continuation of antebellum "main house" orientation and activity patterns, while the Clinkscales Farm site would reflect the requirements of a small, nucleated microcosm of domestic and industrial activities. The general working hypothesis expressing these patterns can be generally stated as follows:

If the upper status cotton planter of the postbellum period continued the operation, orientation, and labor allocation of his resources in a manner similar to his antebellum patterns, the major land use and settlement changes will be reflected by changes in the location and structure of tenant worker sites. Thus, the major elements comprising the planter's domestic, industrial and agricultural land uses will remain very similar to the antebellum pattern, that is, nonnucleated with respect to the spatial locations of specified activity areas; the home site will remain segregated from any major agricultural, industrial or worker areas. On the other hand, the land tenant, who is responsible for tilling, storing, maintaining, repairing, and constructing for his share of the owner's land and proceeds under the sharecrop or lien system, will seek to maximize his own proceeds by using as much of his allocated land for cultivation as possible. The tenant will therefore cluster his nonagricultural activities in as nucleated an area as possible, with close access to his cultivated lands. Thus, subsistence, domestic, industrial and agricultural activities will be carried out by the individual or his family within relatively close proximity to the tenant's residential area.

An attempt was made to increase the understanding of the internal structure and functioning of the Clinkscates site itself. Component analysis to develop functional interpretations was the strategy utilized. The same artifact classification system and data manipulation techniques were used at the Clinkscates site as were devised for the Allen site materials (38AB102). This provided comparable results. This does not mean that the sites are directly comparable as economic, social or settlement units, but rather that the artifact assemblages can be integrated into analytical units of appropriate size that are comparable. This concept is elaborated in Chapter 6.

5.4 Excavation and Analysis Results

The overall assemblage of artifacts from the Clinkscates site (38AB221) was quantitatively low and qualitatively limited. A very low incidence of domestic trash was observed. This may indicate an off-site disposal pattern during one or more of the occupations, since neither ground clearing nor cultivation were practiced at the habitation area subsequent to abandonment. The only artifacts recovered in any quantity fall into the previously established categories of window glass and nails. Table 10 describes artifact class distributions from the site. Materials are grouped because no significant temporal differences could be isolated to suggest that geographic locus or functional locus was correlated with variability per individual test unit assemblage.

The results of the testing were neither surprising nor particularly enlightening, and served relatively little toward increasing knowledge of the site's occupational history or the association between particular activity areas. Activity areas are relatively well defined at the site in the form of visible features, and artifact patterns or the lack thereof can be associated with each type of activity.

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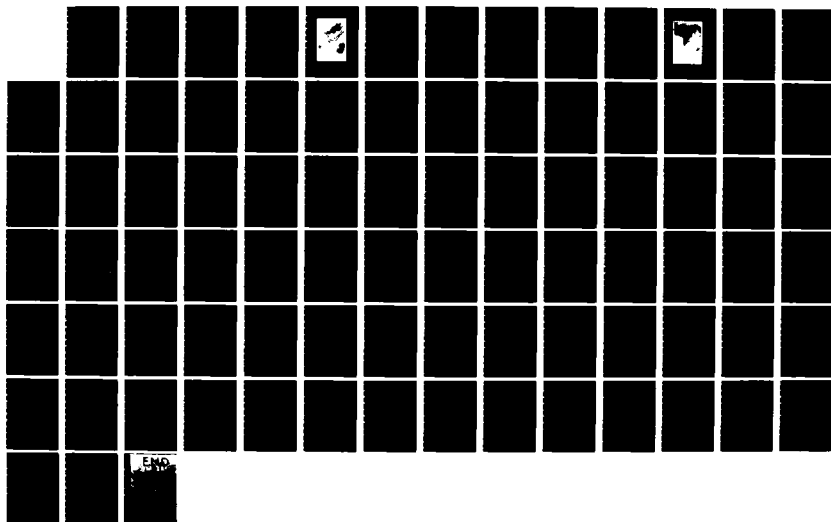
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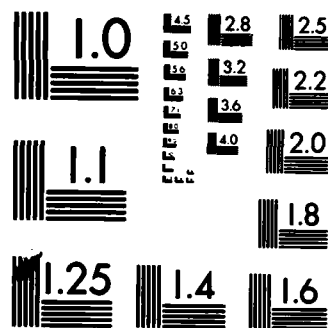


TABLE 10.

MAJOR ARTIFACT CLASS DISTRIBUTION BY SITE AREA
Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm Site (38AB221)

Provenience	Ceramics	%	Window Glass	%	Domestic Glass	%	Cut/Wire/ Unident. Nails*	% **	TOTAL
Surface Test	10	26.3	2	4.3	1	.8	0/0/0	0	13
North Terrace Test	1	2.6	--	0	1	.8	0/0/0	0	2
North Terrace Auger Test	--	0	--	0	--	0	0/1*/0	.2	1
Molasses Furnace Test	--	0	--	0	1	.8	0/1/0	.2	2
Flower Pit Test	--	0	--	0	1	.8	0/0/0	0	1
Flower Pit Auger Test	--	0	--	0	--	0	0/0/0	0	0
Structure B Test	--	0	--	0	39	32.0	31,25*/64,8*/0	31.3	167
Structure A Extension Test	1	2.6	--	0	--	0	20,13*/0/0	8.1	34
Barn Test	--	0	1	2.1	--	0	9,2*/80,8*/0	24.2	100
Transit Station #2 Test	1	2.6	--	0	15	12.3	1/0/0	.2	17
Vector-East-TP 1	--	0	7	14.9	3	2.5	2*/1*/0	.7	13
Vector-East-TP 2	--	0	--	0	1	.8	0/0/0	0	1
Vector-West-TP 1	--	0	2	4.3	--	0	3,2*/3/0	2.0	10
Vector-West-TP 2	14	36.8	1	2.1	17	13.9	12,15*/7,2*/0	8.8	68

* Nail Fragment

**All percentages taken from total site assemblage

(Table 10, continued)

Provenience	Ceramics	%	Window Glass	%	Domestic Glass	%	Cut/Wire/ Unident. Nails*	***	TOTAL
Vector-WN-TP 1	--	0	2	4.2	5	4.1	24,23*/11,1*/0	14.4	66
Vector-WN-TP 2	2	5.3	18	38.3	7	5.7	8,6*/0/0	3.4	41
Vector-WS-TP 1	--	0	8	17.0	1	.8	1,11*/2*/0	3.4	23
Vector-WS-TP 2	6	15.8	--	0	27	22.1	3,3*/2,1*/0	2.2	42
Vector-South-TP 1	3	7.9	2	4.3	2	1.6	0/0/0	0	7
Vector-North-TP 1	--	0	--	0	--	0	0/1,1*/0	.5	2
Vector-ES-TP 1	--	0	4	8.5	--	0	0/0/0	0	4
Vector-EN-TP 1	--	0	--	0	1	.8	1*/0/0	.2	2
TOTAL	38		47		122		112,103*/169,25*/0 (409)		616
CUMULATIVE COLUMN PERCENTAGES	99.9%		100.0%		99.9%			99.9%	
Per Provenience Range	0 - 77%		0 - 100%		0 - 100%			0 - 100%	

Individual column and cumulative column percentages given.
Row percentages included for reference only.

* Nail Fragment

**All percentages taken from total site assemblage

Structure A was tested by units V-WN-1 and Structure Extension unit within the structure's outlines. Additional tests were placed nearby at V-W-1 between Structures A and B; and V-WN-2, approximately 6m north of Structure A's north wall. Both units in the structure's interior yielded little except nails (80 cut nails, 12 wire nails), accounting for 22% (n = 92) of the nails found at the entire site. The orally documented use of Structure A for storage after its partial collapse could account for the 12 wire nails; they may also represent repairs made to the structure prior to its abandonment during the Heard occupancy.

The absence of significant quantities of domestic classes (bottle glass = 5) suggests that the refuse disposal behavior associated with Structure A was not interior-oriented, such as sub-floor or sub-structural. A single unit placed in the interior of Structure B also produced a high frequency of nails (n = 128; 56 cut nails, 72 wire nails), accounting for 31% of the total nail assemblage. This pattern of heavy nail deposition within a small excavated area of Structure A, along with a markedly higher frequency of cut nails in relation to wire nails from that structure in comparison with Structure B, supports oral information that Structure A was the earlier domestic structure at the site and fell into disrepair first. The artifact location and content further suggest that Structure A collapsed inward, as did Structure B. It is a strong possibility that building materials from Structure A were salvaged during subsequent occupations, and may even have contributed to the construction of the barn complex located south of the main habitation complex. Areas adjacent to Structure A appear to have been virtually free of architectural and structural debris; of the two test units placed in adjacent positions, V-W-1 at the collapsed well was virtually sterile.

V-WN-2 was installed in an attempt to locate the Structure A privy. This unit was placed behind the structure, which faced the access road. Placement was also suggested by raking of the immediate vicinity of Structure A's rear exterior area, which uncovered fragmentary wooden boards at a convenient distance from the house (Fig. 28). Materials recovered from V-WN-2 consisted principally of window glass (n = 18, 42.8% of historic assemblage). This type of assemblage is not consistent with an expected privy feature since no subsoil depressions or outlines were indicated and window glass is not commonly found as a structural element in privy enclosures. Rather, the assemblage probably represents redeposited materials from dismantling associated with salvage of building materials from nearby Structure A.

Structure interior and exterior artifact deposition was examined through the placement at Structure B of the Structure B Test unit and V-WS-1. Nine times greater frequency of architectural debris occurred inside the structure (nails = 128, Structure B Test), with a greater variety of architectural classes occurring in lesser frequencies in the immediate exterior (window glass = 8, nails = 14, brick fragments = 3, iron architectural elements = 1, V-WS-1 unit). In addition, domestic debris was also somewhat greater inside the structure than outside (container glass = 39, Structure B Test; container glass = 1, V-WS-1 unit). The interior unit also produced one fragment of kaolin pipe bowl.



Fig. 28. Boards exposed just below forest mat northwest of (behind) Structure A, Clinkscates Farm.

Overall, the documented occupation of Structure B during the early 20th century and possibly the late 19th century (Randolph Nelson 1980) was expected to yield a high total frequency of artifacts, and a greater variety of artifact groups or classes, because of relative recency of occupation, less time for erosional displacement, access to local markets resulting in a greater availability of goods, and greater variety of supplies, goods and equipment available by that period. The higher overall relative frequency of artifacts inside the structure in relation to the outside is seen as the result of one of two possibly interacting processes: 1) de facto refuse accumulation after abandonment of the house, or 2) primary and possibly secondary refuse disposal on and beneath the sub-floor living surface. Since there was no evidence that Structure B burned, the accumulation of debris on the interior ground surfaces would have been due to either accidental loss of artifacts through the wooden floor which rested on large sills, purposeful burial of garbage under the house, or accumulation of debris on the ground surface during the post-abandonment period.

There is more evidence of domestic trash deposition associated with Structure B than with Structure A. In addition to the glass and bottle fragments noted above, pecan and hickory nut shells, the fluted clay pipe bowl fragment and a brass shell casing were recovered from Structure B contexts. This very slender evidence can do no more than suggest that the inhabitants of Structure B, during the later period, may have had a different subsistence and/or refuse deposition pattern than the earlier occupants of Structure A.

Two additional test units were placed in the vicinity of Structure B, in order to produce comparative data concerning the occupations and associated disposal behaviors. V-W-2 was installed west of Structure B, and V-WS-2 was installed south of Structure B on the first terrace downslope (Fig. 19). Both of these units yielded relatively substantial quantities of domestic artifacts, accounting for 48.6% of total site ceramics ($n = 18$) and 36.4% of container glass ($n = 44$). In neither unit was there evidence of a historic feature such as a trash pit stain; however, these units did yield a broader variety of artifact classes suggestive of secondary deposition some distance away from the immediate habitation area of Structure B: a button, nut/washer, metal can parts, baby food jar, gasket, and food remains (peach pits and animal bones).

Since the site has not been reoccupied since the last inhabitants of Structure B vacated, it is reasonable to assume that one of the later occupants of the site was responsible for the deposition of domestic garbage in this quadrant of the site. Later additions to the deposit are also indicated: one of the artifacts recovered from V-W-2 is plastic and one of the cans from that unit had a "Spam" can shape. Thus, the existing early 20th century deposit has been augmented by subsequent, small-scale disposal of garbage. This practice is fairly common in rural areas, where existing dumps along secondary roads become focal areas for continued accumulation for short periods of time, usually less than five years.

Other activity areas or features investigated at the Thomas B. Clinkscapes Farm site included the flower pit, the molasses furnace, and the barn complex. The Flower Pit Test unit produced only one artifact, a fragment of clear bottle glass. Augering of the earthen pit fill forming an encircling embankment around the flower pit yielded few additional materials. The lack of nails, broken ceramics or quantities of wood fragments suggests that any materials used in constructing or maintaining the wooden cover were salvaged and that very limited storage and use of this feature occurred. Alternative use as a garbage disposal area was not indicated, corroborating a local informant's recall that the flower pit was in use as a plant storage area during the latest period of site occupation (Randolph Nelson 1980); no evidence as to the feature's date of construction was available. Auger testing of the embankment around the pit yielded two metal implement parts, suggesting that the flower pit was constructed after the initial period of occupation at the site.

The molasses production complex at the Clinkscapes Farm appears to have included a mobile, wagon-mounted cane press and a stationary furnace nearby (Randolph Nelson 1980). The stone furnace trough supported a series of iron kettles. A firebox was located at one end of the trough, and a chimney at the other end. Thus, the heat from the fire was drawn under the kettles by the chimney draft. Cane syrup would have been obtained for boiling on the furnace by crushing sugar cane in the wagon-mounted press. Such presses were often fixed on wagons which could be drawn near a furnace or parked nearby when not in use. The grinder would have been powered by a rotating mule-drawn pole which was pulled in a closed circle. The cane syrup would then have been boiled down to produce brown sugar cakes and molasses (Randolph Nelson 1980; W. E. Johnston, Jr. 1981).

Home production of sweeteners and confections was a widespread element of the subsistence economic system of 19th and early 20th century upcountry South Carolina. Because this type of home industry was a seasonal operation and the furnace was otherwise not used, the complex was generally located within a convenient distance from the domestic area but not too near the house; that is, in an out-of-the-way place relative to more routine maintenance, production and dwelling activities. Since there was no associated shed or fixed mill structure, and only a specialized economic activity occurred here, artifact density and class variety at the site molasses furnace was expected to be quite low. This expectation was confirmed by close inspection of the furnace, the immediately adjacent ground surface within 15m on all sides, and a subsurface unit of one meter square. The Molasses Furnace Test yielded only one bottle glass fragment and one wire nail, and was unproductive of functional identification of the historically documented specialized activities.

Another specialized activity area identified at the Clinkscapes Farm site was the livestock maintenance area, located about 35m (115 feet) south of the main habitation area. The Barn Test unit yielded a total of 99 nails, 24.3% of the total site nail category. Eleven (11) cut nails, 88 wire nails, and one fragment of window glass (2.1% of the total site window glass) were collected. The notched and hewn log construction of the barn and corncrib remnants

suggest 19th century folk architectural styles. Only 11% of the nails recovered from the test unit were cut and square-headed. The majority of the nails observed remaining embedded in the log wall remnants were round-headed wire nails. Since log construction was a common architectural style of rural Abbeville County during the early 20th century, particularly among lower socioeconomic land tenants, the barn could have been built and/or repaired any time between 1880 and 1929. Of the remaining 88 excavated round nails, 61 were short (one-inch) roofing tacks of a type suitable for attaching a tin roof or siding. That postbellum barns were tin-roofed is reasonable, given the nearby Harper site, which contains a standing log barn which was tin-roofed during the late 19th century. Tin roofing was also used at Structure A of the Clinkscales site; however, such material, other than a few fragments remaining, is likely to have been salvaged by area residents.

Although the precise date of construction for the livestock barn and corncrib remains indeterminate, a local informant's description of the barn structures typical of the rural homestead during the 19th and early 20th centuries indicates that the complex was probably built no earlier than 1880; the presence of wire nails in some of the remaining logs supports this supposition, and the combination of two notching types at structures apparently built at the same time would indicate that the structural timbers were salvaged from elsewhere.

Barn complexes were generally defined by four essential features: a mule stall, a milk cow stall, a corncrib, and a tack room (Randolph Nelson 1980; D. P. Michael 1981). More affluent planters had either multiple barns or variations on the number of stalls within a barn.

The Barn Test unit (Fig. 19) contained a thin layer of leaf and root mold containing historic artifacts. This was underlain by a 10-14cm thick lens of laid quartz cobbles over rough-surfaced clay subsoil. Based upon comparisons with the informant's recollections, this feature appears to have been a rough pavement. Apparently, a large muddy area near the livestock barn was churned up by the traffic of men, beasts and conveyances. This area was subsequently filled with a layer of cobbles to improve access and traction. The total lack of domestic artifacts in this area is consistent with the functional nature of a livestock and equipment maintenance complex of this type. Thus, this feature is viewed as a behaviorally adaptive response to the problems of heavy traffic, rutting and drainage under wet weather conditions.

The final specialized activity area investigated at the Clinkscales Farm site was the ridge slope agricultural terraces (Area D). Oral documentation indicated that the hillside terraces were artificially constructed and planted in cotton, while the floodplain terraces below the ridge were cultivated in corn. Although quite narrow by modern standards, the hillside terraces were of a convenient width for mule cultivation and were the standard width formed by animal-assisted construction. Two test units placed on opposite sides of the ridge, Terrace North unit and V-WS-2, both contained historic materials embedded in the red sandy clay subsoil. The depth to which artifacts were embedded by cultivation on the north

terrace (20cm) suggests that the plowzone was quite shallow and had already eroded severely by the latest occupation of the site. Since the materials excavated postdate 1860, it would appear that the later occupation and cultivation at the site also postdates this period.

Overall, expansion of knowledge concerning the Clinkscates and later sharecropper occupations at the Thomas B. Clinkscates Farm site was gained through the testing and data recovery operations. The Clinkscates Farm site contains excellent preservation of the spatial relationships among activity areas and features for a site which has been abandoned for at least 30 years. However, its subsurface deposits are shallow and offer little supplemental basis for further reconstruction of either the structures, outbuildings or features. Informant recall provided the major means of site interpretation and reconstruction.

This evaluation does not mean that archaeological investigation of sites such as the Clinkscates Farm site is totally unproductive or noncost-effective. Certain behavioral information and relative occupational chronology can be gleaned from even sites of limited content, such as the Clinkscates site. These investigations do, however, underscore the importance of adequate documentation of rural upcountry land use and property-specific descriptive data from archival, private and informant sources. The material trappings of both upper status and lower status farmsteads appear to have been both less diagnostic and less numerous than those of comparable sites of the lowcountry and eastern upcountry (Russell et al. 1981; Drucker and Anthony 1979; Carrillo 1976). The problem of status recognition and the disparity which can exist between documented status occupation and archaeologically-reflected status occupation lies in the abandonment and outmigration pattern characteristic of Abbeville County during the period 1880 - 1950. This pattern created a situation wherein high status homesites were reoccupied by low status individuals and eventually abandoned to salvage or destruction by fire.

The identification of specific periods of occupation at the Clinkscates Farm site beyond the most recent late 19th and early 20th century ones remains tentative. Since Thomas Clinkscates was born in 1855, it is not expected that his occupation of the site with a family would have occurred much prior to 1875; he died before his family completed a move to Willington near McCormick. Earlier habitation at the site by Stephen Heard Tucker or members of his household remains unsubstantiated by the archaeological record, although local tradition has it that the original log building at the site (apparently Structure A) was built by Tucker and, after William F. (Frank) Clinkscates purchased the property from Tucker, was moved into by Tom Clinkscates and his wife (Harold Carlisle 1982; Randolph Nelson 1980). A total of 20 whiteware sherds from the site may have originated from the Clinkscates occupation.

5.5 Prehistoric Component

Aside from the historic occupation at the Clinkscates Farm site, a prehistoric component was also identified. No previous record of this component exists, and it therefore had received no prior investigation. Because the present investigation was limited to only that portion of the site underlying the later historic occupation and therefore reflects heavily disturbed, shallow deposits, an adequate assessment of the prehistoric component's limits, integrity, completeness, and stratigraphic character still remain to be determined prior to an evaluation of potential National Register status.

Several biface fragments of quartz and rhyolite, locally available raw material resources within the Piedmont, were recovered, as well as scrapers, retouched flakes, notched flakes, and a metate. Middle Archaic to Late Archaic and Early Woodland bifaces (Morrow Mountain II and Swannanoa) were identified. All of the observable materials belonged to mixed historic contexts within the upper 20cm of the site. No stratigraphy was indicated in either soil character or horizontal distribution of materials within this extreme eastern extent of the site ridge top. No testing was conducted within a more extensive, habitable portion of the ridge top located west of the historic habitation area.

One possible prehistoric feature was identified in V-W-2, Feature A (Fig. 29), extending from 20-30cm below ground surface. This feature presented an irregular, curving form which extended beyond the limits of the test unit, and it is possible that it represents a "pooling" of artifacts below the topsoil due to root action. Since the focus of the research was expansion of the data base for the historic period occupation at the Clinkscates Farm site, further testing and expansion of the feature test unit were not possible within the limits of the contract.

It is expected that whatever research value is found to exist concerning this occupation will be confined to the verification and identification of 1) subsoil features (truncated), and 2) artifact concentrations within the upper 20cm of mixed context topsoil, defining possible activity areas, or intrasite patterning (House and Wogamon 1978).

5.6 Intrasite Study

As at the Allen Plantation homesite, a comparison was made between the Surface provenience and grouped Excavated proveniences, in order to isolate possible patterned differences in the distribution of remains from surface and subsurface contexts at the Clinkscates Farm site. No evidence of cultivation or other major surface displacement was observed at the Clinkscates site, other than on the agricultural terraces and within the barn complex; thus, any differences which a statistical comparison might yield were thought to provide a possible interpretive clue and test of the hypothesized depositional history indicated by documentary, historical and archaeological evidence.



Fig. 29. Feature containing prehistoric lithic debitage at 20-30cm below ground surface, V-W-2, Clinkscapes Farm.

The difference between artifact group distribution from Surface and Excavated contexts was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 119.2$, d.f. = 3, $p < .01$; Table 11). Through inspection of values for each artifact class, it was found that the frequency of ceramics and nails provided the overwhelming sources of this disparity. Since these individual groups are members of different functional classes, their similar frequency distributions are difficult to explain. Based on other artifact patterning disclosed at the site, and on historically documented patterns of refuse disposal at upland homesteads, it appears likely that two different behavior sets were involved in producing this similar trend between domestic and architectural systems; one would be the salvage of structural elements from abandoned sites, which would have the effect of skewing the associated architectural assemblage from an archaeological site, and the other would be clean-sweeping and peripheral dumping of immediate household refuse during the occupation period(s), which would have the effect of skewing the associated domestic assemblage. Both behavior sets (one occupational, the other post-occupational) would produce abnormally low frequencies of the expected by-products of domestic and architectural behaviors.

In order to determine whether significant differences could be isolated among the apparent activity areas across the Clinkscapes site, a chi-square analysis was performed for four loci: Structure A, Structure B, and barn area (Area C) and the terraces (Area D). This analysis was designed to provide an indication of whether or not artifact patterning in an extremely low-density assemblage is a reliable indicator of 1) the presence of activity areas, and 2) the functional identification of activity areas. Past experience with similar types of low-density historic sites in the South Carolina Piedmont suggests that archaeological evidence can often be virtually useless for exploring or reconstructing specific behaviors at upland sites (Drucker 1979; Drucker and Anthony 1978). This appears to be due partly to environmental processes and partly to cultural practices associated with constructing buildings, disposal of household refuse, and utilization of locally available raw materials and salvage items during that period (Anthony and Drucker 1981 [in press]).

As illustrated by Table 11, a heavy architectural component is common to all of the loci isolated for comparison at the Clinkscapes site, accounting for better than 90% of each sample assemblage. Since in situ wooden structure collapse cannot account for most of these contexts, it appears that old boards and other structural debris accumulated as a result of routine maintenance, repair and reconstruction of structures, wagons, fences, etc. As expected, the barn area reflects no incidence of domestic materials, supporting its interpretation as a discrete and specialized livestock and storage area peripheral to the household unit. The other three loci, however, reflect at least some domestic refuse accumulation. The low frequency of household debris at Structure A and the relatively high frequency of household debris on the terraces suggests that the collapse, repair and reconstruction of a portion of this building was accompanied by maintenance and cleaning around the structure itself, and discard of some of the "woodpile" materials behind the old house and out onto the upper terrace. General yard sweeping associated with

TABLE 11.

Grouped Artifact Class Inventory
Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm Site (38AB221)

<u>Artifact Group (Class)</u>	<u>Frequency*</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Ceramics	38	6.2
Container Glass	122	19.8
Window Glass	47	7.6
Nails	<u>409</u>	<u>66.6</u>
TOTAL	616	100.0%

* Total includes Surface and all Excavated proveniences.

Surface

Ceramics	10
Container Glass	1
Window Glass	2
Nails	0

$\chi^2 = 119.2$, d.f. 3, $p < .01$

Excavated

Ceramics	28
Container Glass	121
Window Glass	45
Nails	409

Structure B could have also contributed to this accumulation although this is less likely because Structure A was a partially abandoned structure away from the front yard area of Structure B. Significant differences in the distribution of domestic and architectural artifact groups among the four loci were also found, supporting the idea that refuse disposal behavior at the Clinkscapes Farm was patterned rather than completely random.

To further isolate and explain differences in refuse contexts, a Spearman's rho (r_s) correlation statistic was calculated for various pairs of excavated units (Table 12). These calculations were again based on the four major artifact classes which reflect domestic and architectural materials (ceramics, container glass, window glass and nails). Most of the test units reflect low to high positively correlated samples with regard to disposal of these classes, suggesting that across much of the site, the association between architectural and domestic refuse is random. However, there is at least some evidence that the behavior associated with the disposal of household and structural trash off the terrace north of the main habitation area was patterned in relation to the accumulations in other areas which were closer to the habitation area ($r_s = -.70$, North Terrace/V-WN-2 and Terrace North/V-WS-1; $r_s = -.10$, North Terrace/Structure B and North Terrace/Structure A Extension). Other negatively correlated site areas are the flower pit (Area A) and the barn area (Area C) ($r_s = -.15$), the north terrace area (Area D) and the barn area (Area C) ($r_s = -.65$), and the outlying terrace area and terrace top areas at distances over 10m away from the domestic unit ($r_s = -.20$, V-WN-2/V-W-2). Although artifact frequencies from many of these contexts is low (for example, the molasses furnace, the flower pit, the north terrace/auger tests, transit station #2), these trends appear to be relatively reliable, since none of the tests except Structure B Test, Structure A Extension Test and the Barn Test yielded individually high frequency artifact assemblages (Appendix F).

It therefore appears that over most of the Clinkscapes Farm site, the behaviors responsible for the deposition of domestic and architectural debris were very similar; the major explanation of this type of behavior would be secondary gathering, sweeping of the yard and house areas, and use of designated surface dumps and/or "woodpiles." These dump areas appear to have been located well outside the immediate household area, on the edges of the terrace system just below the top ridge contour (North Terrace Test; South Terrace Test). Areas where refuse disposal behavior appears to have been nonrandom, however, include the immediate household areas (dwellings and yard), the barn area, the flower pit and the molasses furnace.

Although only the upper terraces were archaeologically tested, they appear to have received secondary artifact deposition reflecting a variety of activity by-products. This contrasts with the domestic habitation area and the industrial and agricultural/livestock areas, where deposition, although largely secondary, consists of much less variety of artifact types. The overall interpretation would be that as distance from specific use areas increases, refuse diversity increases, indicating "cultural space" use that carries greater or lesser value for daily tasks.

TABLE 12.
Correlations Between Excavated Contexts
Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221)

<u>Provenience Pairs</u>	<u>Spearman's rho (r_s)</u>
North Terrace/Molasses Furnace	+ .20
/Flower Pit	+ .70
/Structure B	- .10
/Structure A Extension	- .10
/Barn	- .65
/V-W-2	+ .10
/V-WN-2	- .70
/V-WS-1	- .70
/V-EN-1	+ .20
Structure B/Structure A Extension	+1.00
/Barn	+ .85
/V-W-2	+ .80
/V-WS-1	+ .80
/V-EN-1	+ .70
/Molasses Furnace	+ .70
/Flower Pit	+ .20
Molasses Furnace/Flower Pit	+ .70
/Barn	+ .35
Flower Pit/Barn	- .15
V-WN-2/V-WS-1	+ .80
/V-W-2	- .20
/V-EN-1	+ .10
/Structure B	+ .40
/Barn	+ .75
V-W-2/V-WS-1	+ .40
/V-EN-1	+ .90

For all contexts, degrees of freedom are too low to calculate statistical significance of correlations.

The greatest variety of artifact types was restricted to two excavated contexts: Structure B and the terrace edges north and south of the main habitation area. Since the content of these units was similar in containing domestic, architectural, agricultural, and hardware items of the late historic period, they may be the result of one generation of occupation, that is, either the Clinkscapes family, or one of the sharecropper families. Despite the relative variety and artifact density per unit, however, absolute yields from these areas were much lower than earlier habitations from other sections of the upper Piedmont (for instance, the Dr. John S. Bratton House in York County) or of lower status multi-activity occupations of the antebellum Coastal Plain (for instance, the Spiers Landing site in Berkeley County) (Russell et al. 1981; Drucker and Anthony 1979).

Historical, structural and archaeological/statistical methods of study reenforce the originally proposed model of internal site differentiation at the Clinkscapes Farm site. The site reflects an internal organization and content more in keeping with the regional trends described earlier for the postbellum/early 20th century period, in which land use patterns associated with tenancy became microcosms of the earlier dispersed, multi-activity land use systems of the plantation. Under this model, the Clinkscapes Farm site would represent but one of several very similarly arranged and constructed tenant farms which each incorporated a full range of agricultural, livestock, domestic and light industrial functions in a spatially restricted area, in contrast to the more limited functional units hypothesized for the landowner ("main house") homesite.

CHAPTER 6.

RESEARCH SYNTHESIS FOR ALLEN PLANTATION AND CLINKSCALES FARM

The research effort expended at the Allen Plantation and Clinkscates Farm sites was primarily designed to answer basic descriptive/interpretive questions and to provide cultural resource managers with sufficient evaluative data to determine whether or not further investigations are warranted at either or both sites, including the Allen cemeteries. Once it was found that the two farm sites were not socioeconomically comparable, nor were they amenable to diachronic comparative study, alternative research foci were developed for intra- and intersite study on a synchronic level.

The primary research questions focusing on descriptive and interpretive data collection were as follows:

- A. What was the nature of settlement activities at the Allen homesite (38AB102) and Thomas B. Clinkscates Farm (38AB221)?
- B. What cultural and natural processes and agents have affected the post-depositional record at these sites, and how widespread can these effects be expected to be at similar archaeological sites in the Russell MRA?
- C. How closely can oral tradition and informant recollection be substantiated using site-specific documentary/archival and archaeological data?
- D. How do the Allen homesite and the Clinkscates Farm site illustrate socioeconomic, demographic, architectural, and/or technological trends that have been otherwise documented for the upper Piedmont during the postbellum and early 20th century periods?

Although it was recognized that an "antebellum-postbellum" comparison of the two homestead type sites was not possible given the lack of supporting archaeological materials for antebellum occupation, a major analytical and interpretive problem of scale is perceived as applicable to any such study involving single unit activity complexes, such as homesteads. Focused study of historical period culture process and regional character within Abbeville County would most productively be applied to the question, "How centralized was antebellum plantation life in relation to the fragmented settlement patterns which characterized much of the upcountry after the Civil War?" An in-depth historical study of each of the farm complexes under present study, in its entirety, would have been a proper approach to this question, including the liberal use of local informants.

Currently available historical information concerning the Lowndesville/Calhoun Falls area has been only superficially developed. A more holistic understanding of the local area's socioeconomic, demographic, and historical and political character should be developed before shifting a reconstructive/interpretive focus to the narrow analysis of individual homestead habitation complexes. The rationale for this suggested approach is that the entire farmstead system included

slave settlements, dispersed agricultural/livestock maintenance areas, smithies, home industrial complexes such as mills, presses, and gins, acreage divisions according to differential land use and road and/or water access, as well as the planter habitation complex. To base our entire interpretation and perception of antebellum and postbellum Piedmont settlement and economic systems on the planter habitation complex only is to bias our understanding of the entire complex in operation. Elements of comparison which demand a broader temporal and spatial view would be the dispersion of multiple barns, industrial units and shipping/transportation loci at Allen Plantation on the Rocky River vs. home industry and small-scale agriculture at the Clinkscales Farm site on the Savannah River.

The crux of this argument is the research validity of comparing isolated site types which are part of a larger socioeconomic context that underwent a radical change as a result of the abrupt transition between the antebellum and the postbellum Nation and State. Such a study is valid only when the larger operational context of which the sites in question are a part is well understood. As of this date, historical research on upland, rural Piedmont cultural systems on a local scale is very poorly developed, and thus any insight gained into the individual operation of one subsystem of the total land use system within upper Abbeville County, such as habitation or subsistence, will necessarily be limited (cf. Anon. n.d.; HABS n.d.).

With these cautions in mind, we can proceed to an examination of the types and results of analysis and interpretation which can be derived from the limited data base available from the Allen Plantation homesite and the Clinkscales Farm site.

The most basic questions applicable to comparing the two sites are "Are they different?" and "How are they different?" Under the assumption that the Allen site represents high status occupation and the Clinkscales Farm site represents middle to low status occupation during the postbellum period, we would expect that the archaeological patterning would reveal site differences in 1) material content, 2) artifact density, and 3) feature distribution. If one assumes that a higher turnover or displacement rate of material goods is correlated with greater access to replacement goods in terms of greater financial means, then the Allen site should reflect a greater variety and density of material remains. This hypothesis concerns cultural processes only; any biasing factors associated with post-depositional natural and cultural processes are considered below.

The suspected overall differences between the two sites under study was confirmed by a frequency comparison based on the four ubiquitous and directly comparable functional artifact groups: ceramics, container glass (domestic classes), window glass, and nails (architectural classes) ($\chi^2 = 19.6$, d.f. 1, $p < .01$; Table 13). However, the factors behind this difference are difficult to isolate.

It is possible that the site difference is at least partially due to the status differences defining the two occupations. It is also possible that they are partially due to the differential

TABLE 13.
Assemblage Comparison, Allen Plantation and Clinkscales Farm

Allen Plantation Homesite (38AB102)			Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm Site (38AB221)		
Artifact Group	Frequency*	% Total	Artifact Group	Frequency*	% Total
Ceramics	135	10.2	Ceramics	38	6.0
Container Glass	344	25.9	Container Glass	122	19.7
Window Glass	298	22.5	Window Glass	47	7.7
Nails	549	41.4	Nails	409	66.6
Total		100.0	Total		100.0
		1,326			616

	Allen	Clinkscales
Domestic	479 (436.3)**	160 (202.7)
Architectural	847 (889.7)	456 (413.3)

$$\chi^2 = 19.6, \text{ d.f.} = 1$$

$$p < .01$$

* Total frequency includes both Surface and Excavated proveniences for purposes of direct comparison.

** Numbers in parentheses indicate Expected frequencies.

preservation effects caused by one site's cultivation after site abandonment and one site's natural deterioration after abandonment. Post-occupational effects which the sites share include structural and equipment salvage, and reforestation through natural means. However, the deterioration of the Clinkscates site appears to have occurred gradually and with relatively little outside assistance, while the Allen homesite appears to have suffered almost total destruction through fire, followed by cultivation and logging. It is therefore likely that the Allen site has suffered greater attrition of its original structural and feature remains than has the Clinkscates site. By itself, however, this explanation is insufficient to explain the disparity (Ferguson 1980). Cultivation within such a limited area as the Allen homesite terrace would not have displaced small, portable artifacts sufficiently to destroy all evidence of their depositional patterning. A "clean sweep" over a burnt-out structural complex, for whatever purpose, results in the removal of large portable and structural elements, not the smaller materials.

The primary indication that the site differences may be related to status differentiation is the greater absolute artifact frequency displayed by the Allen site ($n = 2,151$ historic artifacts - Allen; $n = 677$ historic artifacts - Clinkscates). Although it may be argued that this discrepancy may be due to a longer period of, or more intensive occupation at, the Allen homesite, two major pieces of data suggest otherwise.

One factor is the temporal congruence reflected by the artifact assemblages from the two sites. If antebellum habitation occurred at the Allen site, it does not appear to have significantly contributed to the assemblage. The other factor is the character of the Allen site vis-a-vis the character of the Clinkscates site. The Allen site is smaller, more localized, and less internally differentiated with regard to activity areas, so that a more intensive household usage area atop a bounded terrace contains proportionally higher artifact density per square meter -- roughly one artifact per 5.0 sq. meters vs. one artifact per 47.5 sq. meters at Clinkscates. The Clinkscates site encompasses a larger total occupation area, which although internally subdivided into a number of functionally discrete areas, contains a much lower overall artifact density. In addition, the Clinkscates Farm site contains a greater variety of activity units in closer proximity to each other than is the case at the Allen homesite terrace.

The material content of the two sites is surprisingly similar, and does not in itself support the hypothesized status difference between the occupations. Both sites are heavily characterized by architectural-structural debris, which is not generally considered a sensitive indicator of status differentiation. No architectural embellishments or detail finishing work remains at either site to indicate exterior differences in dwellings or outbuildings. The brick-based springhouse at the Allen site is very likely associated with the greater material wealth which the Allen family enjoyed. The fact that both sites reflect a notably low frequency of household debris, despite their historical documentation as domestic sites, suggests that at least one component of local community behavior

cross-cut socioeconomic status lines during the historic period, and that was refuse disposal behavior. As observed above, household debris would not be expected to have been notably subject to the effects of removal, either for salvage or cultivation clearing purposes.

Small, self-contained farmsteads of the early and late historic period in Abbeville County were characterized by multiple functional areas within a relatively small, unified area, which was generally marked by structures and other well-defined features; such patterning is still evident in rural areas today (Anthony and Drucker 1980; Drucker, personal observation). Farm equipment areas, livestock pens and barns, exterior storage facilities (e.g., smokehouses, springhouses, woodsheds, flower pits), privy and garden areas typically ring the domestic structure(s), which is usually adjacent to an access road. Larger farmsteads, and by extension, plantations during the antebellum period, were similar in overall plan, but often encompassed a larger core area which was heavily domestic, so that the distance between activity structures and/or features was greater. Rather low key embellishments or structural modifications appear to have also defined higher status occupations, such as the use of brick for garden walks, borders or supports, or the facing of sharp bluffs and dwellings with dressed stone. Vernacular architecture during the later historic period was often simple and cannot be used definitively to define status (Stephenson 1981; HABS n.d.).

Very few remnants of features or structures remain at the Allen site: at least two structural remnants, a springhouse, a well, rock-faced dwelling terrace, a possible abandoned well, a privy or root cellar, and several shallow depressions. Although unsubstantiated, it is likely that multi-purpose activity areas were more dispersed at the Allen site as discrete units not directly associated with the "main house" than at the Clinkscapes site, where single purpose activity areas ring the domestic unit (Table 14). Whether this type of intrasite activity patterning reflects economic factors associated with differential land use between high status and low status occupations remain undetermined. The patterning associated with the "main house" of Ezekial O. Clinkscapes, adjacent to the Thomas B. Clinkscapes Farm site, is similar to that of the latter site despite the status difference between the two postbellum occupations; Tom Clinkscapes, although a family member, appears never to have been a landowner in his own right.

The only factor which appears definitely correlated with status occupation is the absolute size of the geographic area encompassed by the domestic complex: tenant occupations are usually more "cramped" than landowner occupations. Further data concerning the environmental, spatial, economic and technological variables affecting intrasite patterning at high and low status farmstead sites of the late historic period would provide a much firmer basis for interpreting and reconstructing rural upcountry lifestyles and land use changes.

Thus, it appears that overall artifact density is the primary basis of a statistically significant difference between the Allen homesite and the Clinkscapes Farm site. Since disturbance factors were greater at the Allen homesite, yet this site displays higher

TABLE 14.

Activity Area Patterning, Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221)

Structure A*				Structure B*			
Artifact Group	Frequency	%		Artifact Group	Frequency	%	
Ceramics	0	0		Ceramics	6	2.6	
Container Glass	5	5.0		Container Glass	67	28.9	
Nails	94	93.1		Nails	151	65.1	
Window Glass	2	2.0		Window Glass	8	3.4	
		Str. A	Str. B	Barn	Terraces	Total	
Domestic		5 (21.4)**	73 (49.2)	0 (21.2)	18 (4.2)	96	
Architectural		96 (79.6)	159 (182.8)	100 (78.8)	2 (15.8)	357	
$\chi^2 = 114.8, 3 \text{ d.f.}, p < .01$							
Barn*				Terraces*			
Artifact Group	Frequency	%		Artifact Group	Frequency	%	
Ceramics	0	0		Ceramics	2	10.0	
Container Glass	0	0		Container Glass	16	80.0	
Nails	99	99.0		Nails	2	10.0	
Window Glass	1	1.0		Window Glass	0	0	

* Proveniences include the following test units:

Structure A - V-WN-1, V-N-1, Structure A Extension
 Structure B - V-WS-1, V-WS-2, Structure B Test
 Barn - Barn Test
 Terraces - Transit 2 Test, North Terrace Test, North Auger Test

** Numbers in parentheses indicate Expected frequencies.

artifact density than the relatively undisturbed Clinkscates sites, post-depositional "bias" in this case is more apparent than real; statistical and frequency differences connotative of patterned socioeconomic differences still exist between the two sites. Approximately 10% more of the functionally diagnostic artifacts at the Allen site are represented by domestic classes than at the Clinkscates site, and roughly 15% more of the Allen assemblage reflects window glass, suggestive of a larger structure, or perhaps more structures with paned glass. Whether or not destruction by fire contributed to the lack of salvage of window glass at the Allen site and thereby increased its representation in the archaeological record is immaterial, since the Clinkscates house was abandoned, and if it ever had glazed windows, they would most likely have been broken and entered into an archaeological context as well. The higher relative density of window glass at the Allen house reflects more available glass to enter into the archaeological record than that at Clinkscates, under similar abandonment conditions. This avenue of inquiry supports the historical documentation that the Allen site was occupied by higher status, that is, wealthier, individuals than was the Clinkscates site (see Table 13).

It was earlier noted that despite socioeconomic differences between the Allen and Clinkscates sites, a basic similarity exists with regard to refuse disposal patterns. The types and relative frequencies of domestic and architectural debris present appear to cross-cut status lines and represent more of a cultural practice held in common by members of a community. Piedmont settlement sites within an area of pronounced topographic relief, inhabited by rural 19th and 20th century farmers, have been noted to reflect certain traits within one behavioral subsystem. This patterned mode of refuse accumulation is hereby termed the "Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern" (cf. the Broom site [Fairfield County, South Carolina], 380C163 [Oconee County, South Carolina], Piper-Dixon Homesite [Orange County, North Carolina]) (Drucker 1979; Drucker, Anthony and Harmon 1979; Drucker and Anthony 1982, in press). Its characterization is suggested as follows:

- A. The immediate environs of the main dwelling will be regularly clean-swept so as to effectively prevent the accumulation of household debris, food refuse and various structural and equipment paraphernalia; major food scraps were probably thrown into the adjacent yard areas for consumption by dogs and hogs. Based on current observation and oral tradition, mainly the front and sides of the dwelling area will be regularly cleaned. Larger items of equipment, machinery and structural members will be removed at significantly longer time intervals, often on the order of months or years.
- B. Refuse will be gathered in heaps rather than buried in large excavated pits, for the purpose of loading the refuse onto a wagon and transporting it to a location at some distance from the domestic complex for disposal; likely areas to attract such disposal will be gullies, ravines, creeks and borrow pits;

or

Refuse will be transported to the outermost edges of the domestic complex and discarded down the hillside(s).

The major determinants of this pattern or general model are hypothesized to be local topography and the intensity/duration of the occupation. Thus, refuse will accumulate with greater frequency at larger households, households occupied for a number of years, and possibly at higher status households, due to more frequent replacement of material goods. Dwellings located immediately adjacent to hillsides or ridge slopes will tend to have their refuse thrown "overboard," while dwellings located on relatively broad, level landforms will reflect a relatively greater tendency to transport refuse periodically for disposal at a distance from the dwelling area (D. P. Michael 1980; Drucker, personal observation).

Local Piedmont and mountain foothills residents of the Carolinas and Georgia maintain a tradition of adjacent refuse disposal and distance transport refuse disposal, such as that described by the model above (D. P. Michael 1980; Randolph Nelson 1980; Arnett Carlisle 1980). This pattern can be orally documented at least as early as the 1890's and can be assumed to have been operative prior to that time as well. Its roots may well lie in the Scottish and Irish traditions brought down by upcountry settlers from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The shallow, hard packed clay soils of the Carolina/Georgia Piedmont were not conducive to a tradition of subsoil-excavated structural supports or for refuse burial, as was commonly possible in Coastal Plain sandy soils. Much more emphasis was therefore placed on surface land use, particularly at ridgetop farmsteads (Drucker 1979; Anthony and Drucker 1981a, b; Carrillo 1976).

The archaeological implications of the Piedmont Refuse Disposal Pattern are primarily five in number:

1. Total artifact assemblages from Piedmont historic sites in geographic areas characterized by pronounced relief will be numerically sparse;
2. Artifact assemblages from these contexts will reflect truncated material classes; for instance, a general absence will exist of the full range of domestic classes; also, the assemblages will be largely characterized by the occurrence of architecturally associated classes, such as nails and window glass;
3. Refuse areas associated with domestic sites will be located peripheral to the main occupation complex, defined by structures and features, and will be at lower elevations than the main occupation complex;
4. Secondary refuse accumulations will occur at the bottom of slopes and ravines through colluviation from the upper slopes, and will reflect mostly short term refuse disposal, that is, single-episode to perhaps several months' worth;
5. Secondary refuse accumulations at the bottom of slopes and ravines will not bear any necessary relation to the closest domestic unit, since one stated purpose of the distant transport of refuse is to "get it away from our property;" thus, dumping debris on someone else's property may be an acceptable alternative if the location is otherwise convenient and suitable.

The applicability of this model for predictive purposes will no doubt improve as its basic premises are refined through specific testing at different types of sites. For instance, will the model

apply at urban or village sites as well as at rural homesteads?
at different types of sites, such as tavern vs. dwelling vs. mill
site? at homesteads situated in different environmental/topographical
situations? One major application of the basic model should be
its utility at upland Piedmont and mountain foothills sites, because
at least some of its basic premises can be confirmed, rejected or
modified on the basis of ethnographic and oral history data, as
well as incorporating the checking of slope bottoms and creek bottom-
lands in the vicinity of farmsteads. A productive research design
which is cognizant of local variants of the spatial variables described
can be more quickly and effectively implemented based upon the initial
results of both field testing and documentary research.

CHAPTER 7.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary of Assessments and Recommendations

Based upon the results of the present intensive investigations, the major recommendations concerning future work at historic sites of similar temporal and cultural context focus on matters of approach and phased research design. Site-specific recommendations for the Allen Plantation homesite (38AB102), the Allen cemeteries, and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) can be briefly stated.

7.2 Allen Plantation Homesite (38AB102)

No further work appears justifiable for the Allen Plantation homesite terrace, since the productivity of the site for establishing tighter temporal, socioeconomic or land use controls for site and plantation interpretation is very limited. The materials necessary for comparative study and intrasite study are simply not available in sufficient quantity or relevance to go much beyond the analyses derived from the present investigations; more in-depth analysis or derivation would be extremely tenuous. There does remain a possibility that the large, filled-in depression on the southwestern terrace contains partially intact secondary refuse deposits, but in view of the quantity, nature, documentation level, and archaeological context of the currently known remains, these data would provide a relatively slight increment of significant knowledge for understanding the site's function, occupational history and relationship to other plantations in the local area.

The Allen cemeteries appear to contain very little preserved skeletal, iron or wood remains, and do not reflect sufficiently strong stratigraphic/soil demarcation upon which to build an investigation of mortuary practices during the antebellum period, assuming that the interments were made prior to 1865. The actual temporal placement of both cemeteries is open to question, although both are probably pre-1900, as is their historical, socioeconomic and racial association. Although skeletal materials and burial hardware no doubt exist in an undetermined number of graves, the actual number of graves likely to yield significant amounts of researchable data prior to relocation is so small as to suggest very little utility in undertaking the expense and effort to recover these data; this assessment is based upon the sample percentage yield of 25% data extended to cover the entire mortuary population of the two cemeteries.

Therefore, sufficient materials upon which to reasonably base a study of demographic, nutritional, and pathological characters of documented burial populations do not appear to be available. Further archaeological and osteological study of the two cemeteries is therefore not recommended.

7.3 Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm (38AB221)

The Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site is recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a

local example of a 19th and early 20th century farmstead associated with tenant cotton farming of the Piedmont uplands of western South Carolina. This site appears to meet criterion d of 36 CFR 60.4, in that it has yielded information important to regional history, as a local example of a regional settlement "type" containing folk architecture and feature types. In addition, the environmental and cultural settings defining visual and topographic boundaries of the site remain sufficiently intact so as to enhance and preserve the site's local and regional significance.

The socioeconomic context which the site illustrates is poorly documented in the existing literature, and virtually no material remains from the late 19th and early 20th century are this well preserved as a unit or habitation complex for this region of South Carolina. Areas containing similar values are rather well represented in the mountainous areas of North Carolina and Tennessee, for example Cades Cove, Tennessee, and several settlement reconstructions near Cherokee, North Carolina. The Clinkscales site illustrates the internal organization and spatial differentiation common to tenant farmsteads of this period. It contains well-defined structural and discrete activity areas locating most of the basic farmstead subunits common to sites of this period and region, such as dwellings, flower pit, herb garden, flower garden, molasses furnace, barn/stable and corncrib, refuse disposal areas, agricultural terraces, and well.

In the context of documented agricultural practices of the 19th and 20th centuries, which changed very little until the mid-1950's in many areas of the upcountry (C. M. Neely 1980), the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site offers a unique interpretive unit for recreational development of the Russell MRA. The site contains cultural values related to construction -- hewn, unhewn, and clapboard; three notching types; fieldstone chimney construction; light home industry; economic pursuits; and the continuity of local traditions. These values can be incorporated into an overall interpretive treatment of the local area. Such an interpretive design could include "main house" sites such as the Ezekial Clinkscales Farm, Allen Plantation, and the Harper site, as well as slave sites, if any remain, and tenant sites, such as the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm.

7.4 Operations

If the Army Corps of Engineers or the State of South Carolina intends to maintain the Clinkscales Farm site for interpretive purposes, it will need to begin certain stabilization measures immediately, since decay and destruction of the remaining structural remnants has reached a critical point. Logging in the immediate site area has reopened the site to thoughtless damage, and environmental conditions have hastened the deterioration of the well, which is dangerously caved in, as well as the barn and corncrib, and the house sills. It is likely that some of these structural elements will have to be replaced if reconstruction of any of the structures is attempted.

7.5 Other Recommendations

The prehistoric component at the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm site (38AB221) is poorly defined in terms of limits, and to a lesser extent, content or integrity. Testing of the eastern end of the ridge top where the site is located suggests feature potential below the mixed topsoil. This possibility could not be fully evaluated, nor was the western area of the ridge top subjected to examination of any kind since it lay outside the focal area of the historic occupation under contract study. In order to gain sufficient justification for a finding of eligibility or ineligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for this component, a limited amount of further testing and block excavation to determine site limits and expose continuous areas broader than those examined during the present investigation would be advisable. This intensive testing can be accomplished within five field days using a crew of four persons; it is estimated that the necessary follow-up laboratory processing, recording, analysis and report preparation can be allocated a total of ten additional work days using a crew of four persons.

7.6 Project Contributions to Future Research

Perhaps the most important aspect of the Allen and Clinkscales sites for future research within the Russell MRA and the larger Piedmont region is the focus on site-specific questions of internal structure, content, architectural components, and environmental contexts at two late historic site types which are generally rather nebulously defined in the existing literature. The small tenant farmstead and the upland cotton planter "mansion" are often encountered but seldom studied in any depth (cf. Drucker 1979; Anthony and Drucker 1981a, b). In terms of predictive models by which to generate testable propositions concerning the archaeological record at such sites, researchers must be aware of the biased nature of the depositional and distributional patterns which they reflect. There is often insufficient material culture remaining upon which to build substantive comparisons and intrasite data manipulations, due to habitation practices and post-depositional disturbances; these kinds of enquiries are more often possible at larger, relatively well-documented lowcountry plantation sites. Most investigation of site-specific activity patterning and diachronic land use changes at upcountry homesites has been conducted within the past decade, and concerns occupation from the early settlement/Revolutionary or antebellum periods (Wilkins et al. 1975; Carrillo 1976; Russell et al. 1981).

Examination of the Allen and Clinkscales sites, therefore, should be viewed as a first step toward supplementation of the largely uneven documentary record of the late historic period in rural Abbeville County, and as a means of deriving models and predictions which will increase our future understanding of rural lifestyles and traditions during the postbellum period and early 20th century within the Piedmont.

Differences in site structure and content are proposed as being reflective of a continuous pattern of shifting settlement which occurred in response to a variety of economic variables within

sectors of the Piedmont, including subsistence vs. cash crops, and available transportation (The History Group 1981:45-130; Taylor and Smith 1978:147-148, 347-350). The geographic and topographic context of sites within the Russell MRA shaped the economic and transportation systems which developed and evolved in the region. These factors interacted with historical trends to shape the settlement patterns and socioeconomic character of this portion of South Carolina. The major historical trends include slave-based upland cotton cultivation, sharecrop and tenant upland cotton cultivation, diversified subsistence/livestock/cash crop farming of uplands and bottomlands, water transport availability via ferries and bridges, overland transport via railroads and public roads, and industrial development of gins, presses, oil plants, and textile milling. The Russell MRA region stands distinct from such regional centers as Anderson, Atlanta, Charlotte, and Greenville. Although the cultural and economic traditions were broadly similar over a contemporary geographic span of the South Carolina/Georgia Piedmont, the regional and local expressions of these values in terms of settlement, commerce and production, access to material goods, and vitality of local traditions appear to have been notably different.

In order to understand the basis for these differences, sites such as the Allen Plantation and the Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm should be viewed against the backdrop of the larger workings of the socioeconomic unit of which the individual sites were a part; the most archaeologically accessible subsystems of this unit would be production and settlement. Unfortunately, as in the present study, well documented occupations upon which to reconstruct and compare these working units at different points in time are largely unavailable for a large proportion of farm sites within the project area. It therefore remains difficult to evaluate single sites in the absence or near-absence of a larger context. A better approach would be to define the entire plantation or farm holding of which the individual homestead site is a part, and then first explore the temporal and spatial relationship between the planter residential complex, special function features and structures, and slave/sharecropper/tenant farmer residences and work areas.

Neither the Allen Plantation homestead nor the Clinkscales Farm site existed as the focus or sole operation of the property units which they now define. The entire plantation or "farm" was the true functioning, integrated unit; thus, valid comparisons between individual sites which formed a part of that integral unit should be made on that basis. Functionally similar subsystems or structures of different plantations or "farms" can be compared, but the contexts of their occupation, acquisition and overall site definition will be quite different. For purposes of making the type of comparative study recommended, the Banister Allen homestead (38AB102) and the E. O. Clinkscales homestead would provide a more congruent basis for comparing similar socioeconomic systems through time at similar levels of integrated function.

It is recommended that future projects involving the investigation

of historic sites within the Russell MRA insure that a heavy emphasis is placed on ethnohistorical and informant documentation, including both black and white residents of local communities in the area, and of descendants of the property owners or tenants, if at all possible. The value of documenting local traditions and lifestyles takes on particular importance in a relatively insulated and rural area such as Abbeville County, where extensive outmigration since the 1920's has severely limited the number of long term residents with deep familial roots.

The expansion of knowledge concerning rural Piedmont planter and tenant land use and settlement systems is currently being accomplished within the Russell MRA as new research strategies and priorities are identified to deal with the emerging data. It is hoped that the patterns and data derived from the present study, and the models proposed as being descriptive of the settlement, economic and production/consumption subsystems of upper and lower status households, will stimulate further refinement of the characterization and interpretation of late historic sites, and of our understanding of the continuities and discontinuities of tradition and development which occurred within the upper Piedmont of South Carolina and Georgia.

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L I S T O F A P P E N D I C E S

- Appendix A. Will and Inventory of Banister Allen
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APPENDIX A.

WILL OF BANISTER ALLEN

In the name of God, amen!

I, Banister Allen, of Abbeville County in the State of South Carolina, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do hereby make, ordain, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following:

First, It is my will and I hereby direct that all my just debts, my funeral expenses, and the expenses of executing this my last Will and Testament, be first paid.

Secondly, I give, devise, and bequeath to my beloved wife, Ann Elizabeth, during her natural life or widowhood, the tract of land on which I now reside, known as the "Home Place," bounded on the south by my "Starke Lands" to the Augusta Road, and up said road to Massalon Bell's Land, following the line of said Bell's land to the lands of Young and Oliver, known as the "Mill Tract," thence along the line of Young and Oliver's land to Rocky River, and down said river to my Starke lands, at the place of beginning. At the death or marriage of my said wife, I give and devise the "Home Place" above-described to my daughter Elizabeth S. Allen.

Thirdly, I also give and bequeath to my said wife, during her natural life or widowhood, all my household and kitchen furniture, including beds, bedding, and furniture of every kind and description that may be in my possession at the time of my decease; also all my blacksmith's and plantation tools, including looms, wheels and reels, and all the farming and domestic implements of whatever kind and description, of which I may be seized and possessed at the time of my death; also one cotton gin and band, one wheat-thresher and farming mill: all my stock of cattle, hogs, and sheep: my best carriage and harness, my buggy and harness, and two mules to be selected by herself from my stock of mules: also, one thousand bushels of corn, eight hundred bundles of fodder, fifteen hundred pounds of bacon, and seventy five bushels of wheat. It is my will and intention that the personal property bequeathed to my wife in this third section of my will, be used on the plantation for the benefit of my wife and two youngest daughters, during the lifetime or widowhood of my said wife, and at her death or marriage, that it be equally divided among my four youngest children, Bannister Bolin, Basil Berrien, Mary A., and Elizabeth S., share and share alike.

Fourthly, To my said wife, Ann Elizabeth, I also give and bequeath the sum of Five Hundred (\$500.) dollars in gold, for her own use and benefit, free from any limitation or condition.

The foregoing bequests to my wife are made in lieu and bar of her right of dower in my Estate.

Fifthly, I give, devise and bequeath to my son Bannister Bolin, Four hundred and fifty (450) acres of land to be laid off from the

north side of my "Starke Lands," adjoining the "Home Place," by a line running from the Augusta Road to Rocky River: also one mule, and the sum of Twelve hundred (\$1200.) dollars in gold.

To my son Basil Berrien, I give, devise, and bequeath all that part of my land lying on the East side of the Augusta Road, including and now formerly known as the Carothers and the Mecklin tracts: also the horse now claimed by him and one mule, and the sum of Twelve hundred (\$1200.) dollars in gold.

To my daughter, Mary Asenath, I give, devise, and bequeath my Tract of land known as the "Sturkness Place," bounded by lands of Wright, Hunter, Grant, and Johnson, containing Two hundred and Twenty (220) acres, more or less: and also Twelve Hundred (\$1200.) dollars in gold.

To my son James T. Allen, I give and bequeath the sum of Twelve hundred (\$1200,) dollars.

My son Byrd O. Allen, and my daughter Indiana Barksdale have already received nearly a full share of my Estate respectively, and for that reason, I have made no special bequest to either of them in this my will.

Sixthly, It is my will, and I hereby direct that all my Estate not herein-before disposed of, be converted into money, by the sale of the real and personal property, and by the collection of all the debts due to me as far as possible, and that the proceeds be equally distributed among my heirs-at-law, share and share alike.

Seventhly, I hereby constitute and appoint my son Charles P. Allen, Executor, and my daughter Mary A. Allen, Executrix, of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have seen to set my hand and seal, this Eighth day of December, in the year One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy One.

/s/ Banister Allen

[Direct Transcript]

INVENTORY OF BANNISTER ALLEN

(Recorded October 20, 1876)

Bill of Appraisement of the goods and chattels of the late Bannister Allen, deceased, as shown us by Charles P. Allen, Executor of said Bannister Allen, deceased, October 20, 1876.

1 Secretary	\$ 35.00
1 Bureau	10.00
1 Center Table & _____	25.00
2 Tea Tables	20.00
2 Large Mirrors	6.00
Sett Tables 3 in number	15.00
Clock, Sofa and Sett Parlor Chairs	15.00
1 Trunk & Small Table	4.00
Fender, and Irons and Tongs in Parlor	5.00
1 Fire Proof Safe	25.00
1 Serving Machine	30.00
2 Beds Bedding and Steads	60.00
2 Bed Steads	15.00
1 Lot Bed Clothing & Table	20.00
Fender Shovel & Tongs	5.00
Pictures & Candle Sticks	2.00
3 Chairs, Wash Stand & Bowl	2.00
Table, glass & Lot old Trunks	3.00
Matress and Straw Bed	5.00
And Irons, Fender Shovel & Tongs	10.00
10 Chairs	5.00
Dining Table & Cover	5.00
Stove and fixtures	20.00
Side Board & 2 Chests	5.00
Lot Crockery & Glass Ware	5.00
Lot Knives & Forks	1.00
Lot Farming Tools & Sundries	10.00
Lot _____ & Wheat Sowing Machine	5.00
Lot 2 Large Wash Pots	5.00
Grind Stone & Tubs	2.00
Lot Kitchen Furniture	5.00
Loom, Bed Stead, Spinning Wheels	5.00
Lot Sundries	10.00
8 Head Cattle	80.00
Blacksmith Tools	5.00
Old Wagon Wheels 7 Irons	1.00
Buggy & Harness	50.00
Carriage & Harness	50.00
90 _____ Bridles	10.00
Willed to Widow	\$591.00

Property of Estate not willed,

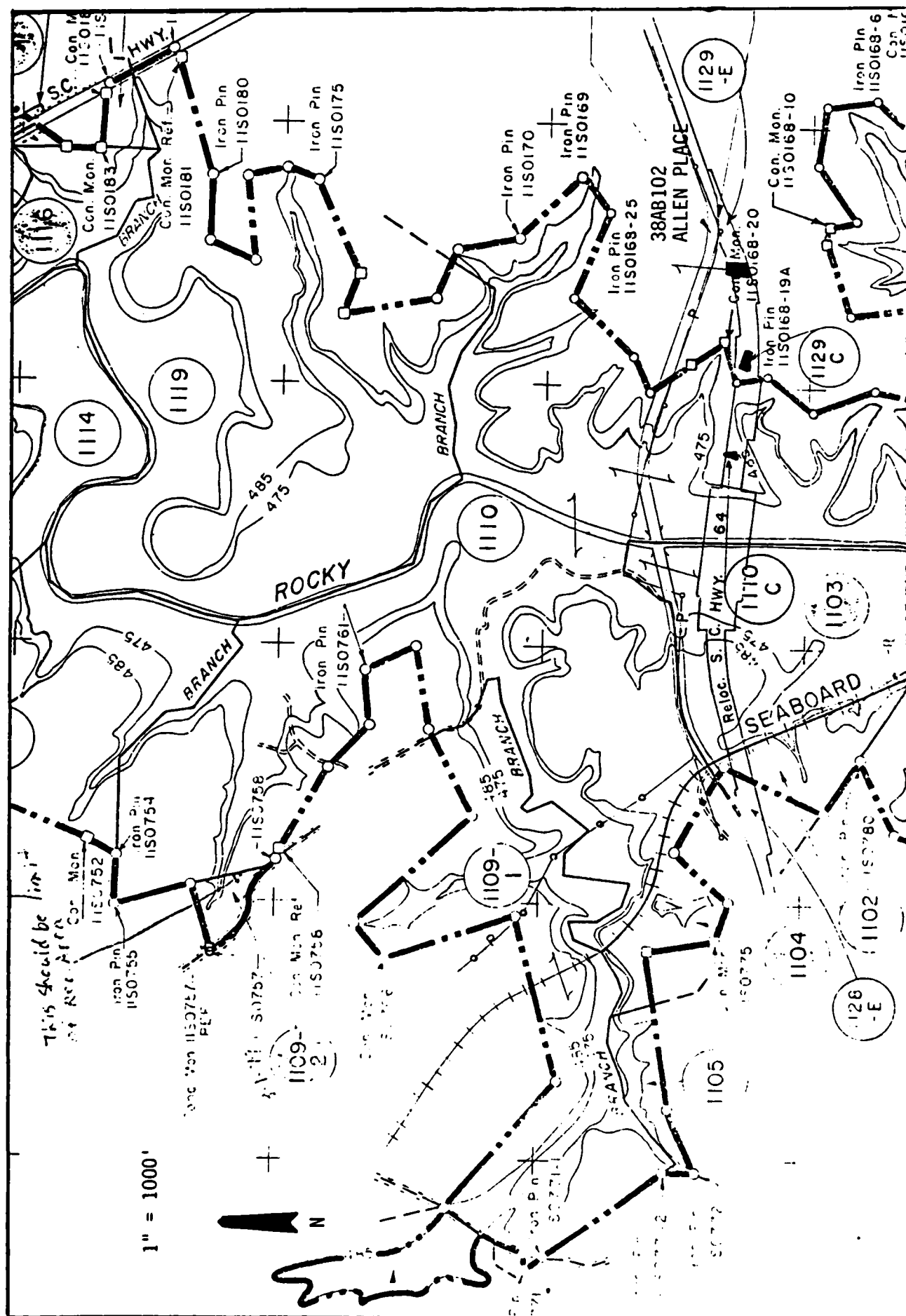
1 Colts Pistol	\$ 5.00
1 Saddle & Lot Leather	7.00
2 Large Trowels	2.00
1 Lot old Lightning Rods	1.00
Old Mare	20.00
Old Buggy & Harness	10.00
1 Mule	75.00
Old Carriage	15.00
Wagon	10.00
Old Wagon	30.00
22 Bales Cotton at 8½ cents per lb.	

[Direct Transcript]

Source: Abbeville County Probate Records, Box 201, #5439.

APPENDIX B..

*U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Tract Maps
for Allen Plantation and Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm Sites*



APPENDIX C.

PROJECT: RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM & LAKE

DATE: 4/9/79

OWNER: ALLEN CEMETERY NO. 1

TRACT NO: 1110-C

ACREAGE: 0.06

All that land situate in Lowndesville Township, Abbeville County, South Carolina, being bound on all sides by land now or formerly of Felkel Farms, Inc. and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northeast corner of the herein described Allen Cemetery No. 1, an iron pin located N 84° 25' W 573.49 feet from an iron pin stamped 11S0168-19B which has a coordinate value of N 438,576.95 feet and E 1,508,077.20 feet; thence, from the point of beginning S 01° 41' E 92.00 feet to an iron pin, S 65° 30' W 39.00 feet to an iron pin, N 09° 19' E 107.61 feet to an iron pin and N 82° 46' E 15.50 feet to the point of beginning and containing 0.06 acres, more or less.

The above described land is substantially the same land as that conveyed to Felkel Farms, Inc. by Callie Moss Ayers by deed dated 24 September 1968 and recorded in Deed Book 108, Page 219, a part of the same land as that conveyed to Felkel Farms, Inc. by Fred W. Felkel by deed dated 26 April 1967 and recorded in Deed Book 106, Page 124 and by deed dated 26 April 1967 and recorded in Deed Book 106, Page 126 of the Abbeville County Records.

The bearings and coordinates are based on the South Carolina Plane Coordinate System, North Zone.

Source: U.S. Army Engineer District,
Savannah Corps of Engineers

EXHIBIT "B"

Part 3 of 4

PROJECT: RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM & LAKE

DATE: 12/11/79

OWNER: ALLEN CEMETERY NO. 2

TRACT NO: 1129-C

ACREAGE: 0.21

All that land situate in Lowndesville Township, Abbeville County, South Carolina, being bound on all sides by land now or formerly of Felkel Farms, Inc. and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of the herein described Allen Cemetery No. 2, an iron pin located S 82° 51' E 126.28 feet from an iron pin stamped 11S0168-19B which has a coordinate value of N 438,576.95 feet and E 1,508,077.20 feet; thence, from the point of beginning S 71° 31' E 151.37 feet to an iron pin, S 29° 28' W 60.08 feet to an iron pin, N 75° 42' W 138.62 feet to an iron pin and N 17° 06' E 69.13 feet to the point of beginning and containing 0.21 acre, more or less.

The above described land is substantially the same land as that conveyed to Felkel Farms, Inc. by Callie Moss Ayers by deed dated 24 September 1968 and recorded in Deed Book 108, Page 219, a part of the same land as that conveyed to Felkel Farms, Inc. by Fred W. Felkel by deed dated 26 April 1967 and recorded in Deed Book 106, Page 124 and by deed dated 26 April 1967 and recorded in Deed Book 106, Page 126 of the Abbeville County Records.

The bearings and coordinates are based on the South Carolina Plane Coordinate System, North Zone.

EXHIBIT "B"

Part 4 of 4

(Copy as per original)

NAME NO.	NAME OF INTERRED	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	WEIGHT OF		NEXT OF KIN	RELATION TO DECEASED	MILITARY SERVICE	PREFERRED REINTERMENT SITE	DATE OF INTERMENT	MILITARY PERMIT NO.	MILITARY PERMIT NO.
					M. S.	F. S.							
1-3	Unknown	W	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	David R. McCalla	118 Sheldon Ave Greenwood SC 29646	No No	Ridge-Church	5	700	700
4	"	"	"	"	10	None	Reuben Gary Allen	Box 458 Marco Island, Fla 33937	"	"	"	"	"
5-13	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	10	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16-17	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	10	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	"	"	"	"	15	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
32	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
33	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
34	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
36	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
37	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
38	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
39	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
40	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
41	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
42	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
43	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
44	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
48	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
49	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
51	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
52	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
53	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
56	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
57	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
58	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
61	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
64	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
65	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
66	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
67	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
68	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
69	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
71	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
72	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
73	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
74	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
75	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
76	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
77	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
78	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
79	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
80	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
81	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
82	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
83	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
84	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
85	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
86	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
87	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
88	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
89	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
90	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
91	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
93	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
94	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
95	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
96	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
97	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
98	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
99	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
100	"	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

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APPENDIX D.

Cooperative Extension Service

COLLEGE OF FOREST AND RECREATION RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

CLEMSON
UNIVERSITY

272 Lehotsky Hall
Clemson, SC 29631

October 3, 1980

Ms. Lesley M. Drucker
Carolina Archaeological Services
3932 Hickory Street
Columbia, SC 29205

Dear Ms. Drucker:

We have finally completed measuring the growth rings on the increment cores that you provided. Ring widths on some pairs of cores did not match up well. Since we did not take the cores from the trees, I cannot offer a good explanation for this. The raw data is enclosed for you to use and interpret.

Because of the insect and decay damage on the two sections of structural timbers, I see no way of dating the buildings by using dendrochronology. I will keep the sections in my office if you wish to pick them up.

Sincerely,



Donald L. Ham
Associate Professor of Forestry

jbc

Enclosure

TREE RING WIDTHS

White Oak - Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm

<u>Year</u>	<u>5A</u>	<u>5B</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>5A</u>	<u>5B</u>
1980	1.06 mm	1.05 mm	1930	.90 mm	.70 mm
	1.06	1.03		.89	.68
	1.09	1.30		.84	.74
	1.20	1.12		.86	.73
	1.19	1.44		.91	.78
	1.47	1.43		.95	1.07
	.91	1.26		.96	1.09
	1.19	1.56		.83	1.06
	1.08	1.38		.77	1.19
	1.35	1.80	1920	.89	1.71
1970	1.34	1.45		.91	.83
	1.44	1.67		1.02	.94
	1.34	1.50		1.01	.91
	1.34	1.69		.76	.68
	1.29	1.24		.85	.97
	1.19	1.30		.78	.84
	.89	1.17		.74	.89
	1.21	1.27		1.27	1.48
	1.06	1.18		.72	.81
	1.55	1.49	1910	1.05	1.55
1960	1.11	1.17		1.20	1.56
	1.27	1.44		.95	1.20
	1.31	1.87		.61	.98
	1.02	2.33		.94	1.12
	1.10	3.07		.85	1.33
	1.25	2.17		.76	1.19
	1.21	1.73		1.05	1.39
	1.31	1.62		1.24	1.40
	1.38	1.39		.98	1.33
	1.90	1.74	1900	1.35	1.81
1950	2.61	1.53		1.12	1.65
	1.50	1.36		1.35	1.74
	1.83	1.34		1.33	2.34
	1.25	1.02		1.35	2.13
	1.31	.95		2.57	3.07
	1.53	.71		1.27	1.72
	1.41	.78		2.02	2.27
	1.18	.79		1.34	1.64
	1.34	.82		1.63	2.07
	.82	.63	1890	2.12	2.72
1940	.95	.84		1.59	2.59
	.89	.57		1.17	1.69
	1.01	.66		1.20	1.42
	1.22	.63		1.40	1.97
	1.16	.63		1.81	1.81
	.70	.52		2.17	2.45
	.96	.59		1.77	1.77
	.78	.48		1.78	2.16
	.92	.82		1.06	1.45
	.91	.64			

(White Oak - Clinkscales Farm)

<u>Date</u>	<u>5A</u>	<u>5B</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>5A</u>	<u>5B</u>
1880	.90 mm	1.44 mm	1830	.47 mm	.85 mm
	1.17	1.27		.59	
	1.03	1.37		.69	
	1.46	1.30		.40	
	1.53	1.58		.48	
	1.92	1.57		.52	
	1.26	1.23		.64	
	1.34	1.11		.74	
	1.14	1.08		.73	
	1.34	1.09	1820	1.07	
1870	1.34	1.08		.98	
	1.55	1.51		.80	
	1.46	1.81		1.21	
	1.73	1.80		.67	
	1.37	1.56		.60	
	1.66	1.58		.89	
	1.92	1.64		.73	
	1.97	2.04		1.22	
	2.21	2.49		.90	
	1.86	1.94	1810	1.09	
1860	1.84	1.79		.79	
	1.60	1.81		1.02	
	1.69	2.10		.74	
	2.06	2.36		.81	
	2.09	2.75		.80	
	2.02	3.21		.58	
	1.14	2.30		.71	
	.80	1.43		.56	
	1.47	2.53		.72	
	1.38	1.80	1800	.78	
1850	1.45	1.95		1.43	
	.89	1.37		1.31	
	.65	.68		.72	
	.64	.81		.83	
	.73	.85		.93	
	.40	.62		.88	
	.49	.80		.77	
	.67	.83		.81	
	.57	.67		.72	
	.42	.61	1790	1.16	
1840	.70	.62		1.23	
	.41	.46		1.52	
	.44	.62		1.04	
	.64	.62		.90	
	.57	.66		.89	
	.51	1.03		.80	
	.54	1.13		.52	
	.55	1.23		.59	
	.65	1.38		.77	
	.51	1.06	1780	1.13	
				.55	
				.65	

Loblolly Pine - Clinkscales Farm

<u>Date</u>	<u>3A</u>	<u>3B</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>4A</u>	<u>4B</u>
1980	.87 mm	1.67 mm	1980	1.26 mm	1.35 mm
	.92	1.12		1.97	1.97
	1.04	1.35		1.72	1.65
	2.52	2.33		2.80	2.79
	4.72	3.82		3.51	3.38
	5.18	4.66		2.94	3.00
	4.85	5.78		4.32	4.32
	4.47	6.01		4.58	4.90
	5.67	6.92		3.91	3.94
	7.65	7.02		5.33	4.81
1970	5.15	6.29		4.54	4.27
	5.55	5.29		3.76	4.10
	5.97	7.11		5.34	5.97
	4.28	6.43		6.86	6.59
	6.33	5.62		5.13	5.08
	8.68	9.37		6.53	6.96
	9.21	±0.15		5.58	5.03
	9.03	9.36		5.57	5.35
	7.13	9.31		8.83	8.49
	12.14	11.31		11.01	10.89
1960	8.67	8.11		8.33	8.13
	12.66	11.86		12.18	12.83
	8.03	6.70		8.41	7.95
	10.19	12.01		12.69	12.63
	10.66	10.08		8.85	9.74
	14.69	14.90		11.29	13.67
	9.97	9.86			

Water Oak - Allen Plantation

<u>Date</u>	<u>1A</u>	<u>1B</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>2A</u>	<u>2B</u>
1980	1.64 mm	1.59 mm	1980	1.83 mm	3.02 mm
	2.20	2.05		2.53	4.49
	1.95	1.85		3.08	4.12
	1.88	1.80		2.13	2.70
	2.82	2.63		3.42	4.41
	2.78	2.53		3.86	4.55
	2.64	2.40		4.59	4.39
	3.35	2.44		6.10	4.67
	4.19	3.05		8.00	6.18
	3.92	2.56		6.65	5.56
1970	2.89	2.01		7.75	4.62
	3.24	2.81		4.72	4.09
	4.27	3.87		8.18	6.87
	4.03	4.21		7.28	5.63
	2.68	2.78		5.87	4.23
	3.71	3.66		6.19	5.77
	3.32	4.00		5.41	6.47
	3.27	3.67		5.84	5.92
	3.04	4.26		3.64	3.84
	3.24	4.76		7.93	6.72
1960	3.31	4.32		4.64	4.08
	3.76	3.57		6.47	5.64
	4.36	4.36		6/09	5.78
	4.00	3.94		3.34	5.73
	4.87	5.51		2.87	3.20
	6.61	7.97		4.68	5.10
	6.21	7.39		5.23	7.86
	5.02	8.00		4.39	6.91
	7.24	7.26		5.96	8.35
	5.25	6.58		6.47	4.38
1950	6.24	8.99			
	3.72				
	6.20				
	4.94				
	3.62				
	3.80				
	3.76				
	5.11				
1942	3.74				

APPENDIX E.
SUMMARIZED ARTIFACT INVENTORY
Allen Plantation Homestead Site (38AB102)

	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>General Surface</u>	
Stoneware - Nottingham body sherd	1
Chert - secondary flake	1
Bottle glass - heat-warped	1
Earthenware - white-bodied, glazed, burnt	2
Bottle glass - clear	4
Cut nails - square-headed	2
Cut nail fragments	3
Unidentified glass slag	8
Glass container - non-bottle	1
<u>Transit Station Test Unit</u>	
<u>Zone 1, 1 - 20 cm</u>	
Cut nail fragment	1
Wire nails, fragments	5
Clear glass - heat-warped	1
<u>Ridge Slot Trench Test Unit</u>	
<u>Zone 1, 1 - 11 cm</u>	
Wire nails - 2" (1), 3" (1), fragments (1)	3
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (6), 2½" (1), 4" (1), 2" (2), fragments (5)	15
Unidentified nail fragment	1
Pistol flint - English, 1.75 cm length	1
Brass disc - holed, 1.3 cm diameter	1
Porcelain - transfer-print rimsherd	1
Whiteware - body sherds (1 maker's mark)	2
Flat glass - yellow	4
Flat glass - clear window	7
Bottle glass - aqua	12
Bottle glass - manganese	4
Sphere - probable glass, .5 cm diameter, black	1
<u>Zone 2, 12 - 20 cm</u>	
Wire nails - 4" (1); fragment (1)	2
Container glass - manganese	1
Flat glass - yellow	1
Flat glass - clear window	2
<u>Ditch Slot Trench Test Unit</u>	
<u>Zone 1, 1 - 10 cm</u>	
Casing - Smith and Wesson .32 cal., U.M.C. Co.	1
Bottle glass - aqua	2
Flat glass - clear window	4
Container glass - manganese	3

Frequency(Ditch Slot Trench Test Unit)

Cutnails - square-headed, 1½" (5), 3" (2), 2½" (1), 2" (2)	10
Wire nail - 3"	1
Square nail fragments	3
Unidentified nail fragments	15
Iron plate fragment	1
Crystal glass fragment	1
Unidentified yellow metal (encrusted) item	1
Soapstone flake	1

Springhouse Test UnitLevel 1, 1 - 20 cm

Brick fragment	1
Cut nails - square headed 2" (1), 3" (1)	8
Wire nails	10
Unidentified nail fragments	3
Strap hinge - iron	1
Iron tool handle fragment	1
Flat glass - clear window	105
Bottle glass - clear, moldmade	1
Charcoal fragments	4
Vitrified slag	5

Structure Depression Test UnitLevel 1, 1 - 20 cm

Plowshare disc - iron	1
Dry cell battery - zinc	1
Wood screw - 2"	1
Unused rivet ½"	1
Brad tack - iron	1
Wire nails - 3" (24), 2½" (4), 4" (2), 2" (1), 1½" (5), 1" (2), brad ¾" (1)	39
Cut nails - square-head, 2½", 3"	10
Cut nails - fragments	4
Unidentified iron nails	4
Ironstone - body sherd	1
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Bottle glass - aqua	1
Bottle glass - clear, moldmade	2
Flat glass - clear window	1
Brass closure clips, parts ("PAT. APR. 24, 1900")	4
Graphite terminal fragment	1
Brass gauge regulator	1
Hardware buttons	2
Unidentified iron hardware	3
Organic fabric liner - round (possibly leather)	1
Washer - yellow metal	1
Yellow metal wire fragment (probably brass)	1
Carbonized material	1

FrequencyStructure Test Unit*Zone 1, 0 - 12 cm*

Flat glass - clear window	9
Bottle glass - clear, moldmade	5
Casing - .32 caliber, United Metal Cartridge Co.	2
Whiteware - body sherd	1
Stoneware -	1
Earthenware	1
Brick fragment	1
Fieldstone corner fragment	1
Mortar fragments	2
Metal fragments	1
Engraved metal fragments ("RUSS")	1
Strap metal fragment	1
Roofing tack - 1"	3
Wire nail - 3" (1), 2½" (1)	2
Cut nails - square headed, 3" (4), 2" (2), 1½" (3)	9
Cut nail fragments	5
Unidentified nail fragments	5
Metal bolts (wire) - 2" (1), 1½" (2)	3
Ironstone - rim, body sherds, burnt	2

House (Structure B) Test Unit*Zone 1, 1 - 10 cm*

Stove part - iron	1
Ironstone - possible flower vase	29
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Bottle glass - brown (beer), moldmade	42
Flat glass - clear window	6
Container glass - clear	9
Metal grommets	2
Iron buckle - harness (?)	1
Earthenware - dark brown glaze, basal sherd	2
Casing - brass .38 caliber, Remington, Smith & Wesson Special, center fire	1
Iron pipe - threaded, 5.6" length. 1.08" diam.	1
Brass plate - 3-holed, threaded center hole	1
Brass sheet metal fragment	1
Iron bar - triangular cross-section, 4.6" length, (stove part?)	1
Metal cover - small lid	2
Cut nails - square-headed, 1" (9), 1½" (8), 2" (7), 2½" (3), 3" (4), fragments (12)	43
Wire nails - 1" (1), 1½" (10), 2" (15), 2½" (1), 3" (6), 5" (2), fragments (6)	41
Brass plate	1
Sheet metal fragments - very thin	6
Quartz - secondary flake	1

Frequency(House (Structure B) Test Unit)*Zone 2, 11 - 20 cm*

Bottle glass - light green, moldmade	2
Bottle glass - clear	3
Flat glass - clear window	1
Stoneware - blue transfer-print rimsherd	1
Stoneware - white, ring-footed basal sherd	1
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Lead sheet - folded	1
Wire fence brad - 1½"	1
Wood screws	2
Wire nails - 1½" (2), 2½" (1), 3" (1), 4½" (1)	5
Cut nails - square-headed, 1" (2), 1½" (4), 2" (2), fragments (5)	13
Unidentified metal fragments	9

Zone 2 Profiles, North Wall

Bottle glass - brown, base	1
Iron farm implements - patent sweep (1), "gopner" (1)	2
Iron bar - pointed	1
Wire nail - 2"	1

Vector - South - TP 1*Zone 1, 1 - 12 cm*

Brick fragments	11
Wood screw	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 4" (1), 3" (3), 2" (4), 1½" (3)	11
Cut nails - L-headed	1
Cut nail fragments	16
Wire nail - 3½"	1
Porcelain - transfer-print body, rimsherds	3
Porcelain - white body, rim, basal sherds	8
Ironstone - body, rimsherds	2
Whiteware - burnt, rim, basal sherds	3
Whiteware - rim, basal, body sherds	7
Whiteware - blue transfer-print body sherds	4
Stoneware - black-glazed, basal sherds	1
Earthenware body sherds	1
Bottle glass - manganese	12
Bottle glass - aqua, moldmade	60
Bottle glass - clear	22
Flat glass - clear window	4
Container glass - light green, moldmade	1
Bottle glass - yellow, moldmade	2
Glass slag - heat-warped	25
Slate - possible roofing fragment	1
Steatite fragment (non-cultural)	1
Milk glass - Mason jar lid fragment, melted	1

FrequencyVector - South - TP 2Zone 1, 1 - 13 cm

Cut nails - square-headed, 3½" (1), 3" (5), 2" (4), fragments (5)	15
Wire nails - 3" (1), 1½" (3)	4
Lead fragment	1
Brick fragment	1
Bottle glass - manganese	1
Bottle glass - clear, moldmade, some heat-warped	27
Bottle glass - yellow	2
Flat glass - clear window	15
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Whiteware - body sherds	2
Ironstone - body, basal sherds, burnt	2

Vector - West - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Container glass - clear, rim, body, moldmade	3
Flat glass - clear window	4
Bottle glass - light green	1
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Earthenware - white-glazed body sherd	1
Wire fence brad - 1"	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (3), 3" (1), fragments (3)	7
Quartz - secondary flake	1

Vector - West - TP 2Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Earthenware - dark brown glazed, brown paste	1
Casing - brass, 32-caliber (1), 38-caliber (1)	2
Container glass - clear	51
Flat glass - clear window	7
Glass slag - heat-warped	1
Wire nails - 3½" (4), 2" (1), fragments (1)	6
Cut nail fragments	8
Wood screw	1
Unidentified metal wire loop	1
Unidentified metal key escutcheon, rectangular	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1

Vector - West of South - TP 1Zone 1, 1 - 7 cm

Earthenware - unglazed, buff body, "flower pot"	1
Earthenware - white-glazed, cream paste	1
Porcelain - white body sherds	2
Porcelain - green/pink transfer-print body sherds	2
Glass slag - heat-warped	15
Bottle glass - dark green	1
Mirror glass (?) - oxidized, silver-backed	1
Flat glass - clear window	5
Container glass - clear (5), green (5)	10

	<u>Frequency</u>
(Vector - West of South - TP 1)	
Unidentified metal artifact fragment	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (2), fragments (12)	14
Wire nails - 2½" (1), fragment (1)	2
<i>Zone 2, 8 - 22+cm</i>	
Brick fragment	1
Quartzite specimen	1
Glass slag	2
<u>Vector - East of South - TP 2</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Glass slag	43
Tin fragments	44
Cut nail fragments	38
Wire nail wood screw fragment	1
Flat glass - clear window	42
Porcelain - body, rimsherds	8
Whiteware - body sherd	1
Brick fragments	8
Rhyolite - tertiary flake	1
Container glass	2
Wire nail - 2"	2
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (2), 3" (7)	9
Cut nails - headless	1
Cut nails - L-headed	2
Milk glass - Mason jar lid fragment	1
<i>Level 2, 21 - 40 cm</i>	
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (1), 2½" (2), 3" (2), fragments (22)	27
Wire nails - 3"	1
Tin fragments	443
Glass slag	8
Flat glass - clear window	8
Brass ornamental furniture foot (nozzle-shaped)	1
Graphite telephone battery core	1
<i>Level 2, Feature 1</i>	
Flat glass - clear window	1
Bottle glass - clear	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (2), 3" (9)	11
Sheet metal fragments	10
Wood fragment	1
<i>Level 2, Feature 2 (iron stain)</i>	
Glass slag	1
Metal sheeting fragments (possible tin cans)	43
Cut nails - square-headed, ½" (1), 2½" (2), 3" (1)	4

FrequencyVector - East of South - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Stoneware - white-glazed body sherd	1
Earthenware - burnt, light grey-glazed, grey body	1
Flat glass - clear window	1
Container glass - clear	6
Glass slag	10
Wire nails - 3" (1), 5" (1)	2
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (1), 2½" (1), 3" (3), fragments (4)	9
Unidentified metal fragment	1
Brick fragments	6
Quartz - secondary flakes	4
Rhyolite - secondary flake	1
Concretions	1

Vector - East of North - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Kaolin pipestem fragment	1
Flat glass - clear window	4
Quartz - biface	1
Quartz - secondary flakes	2
Rhyolite - secondary flake	1
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Earthenware - body sherd	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2"	1
Unidentified metal rod with circular end	1
Unidentified metal artifact, oblong, oval cross-section	1
Unidentified nail fragments	2

Vector - East of North - TP 2Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Container glass - "crystal"	2
Bottle glass - aqua	1
Flat glass - clear window	5
Flat glass - yellow	1
Bottle glass - dark green	1
Whiteware - body, rimsherds	2
Brick fragments	6
Cut nails - square-headed 3" (1), fragments (5)	6
Wire nail - 2"	1

Level 2, 21 - 40 cm

Flat glass - clear window	2
Container glass - clear	1
Earthenware - white glazed body sherd	1
Earthenware - green glazed body sherd	1
Cut nail, square-headed, 4"	1
Wire nail - 2"	1
Unidentified metal fragments	4
Quartz - secondary flake	1

Frequency

(Vector - East of North - TP 2)

North Half, under brick fall

Flat glass - clear window	4
Container glass - rim fragment	1
Cut nail fragment	1
Whiteware - body sherd	1
Unidentified (burnt) earthenware body sherd	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1

Vector - East - TP 1*Level 1, 1 - 20 cm*

Container glass - aqua	6
Container glass - cobalt blue, textured	1
Bottle glass - dark green	4
Glass slag	8
Flat glass - yellow, clear window	2
Glass crystal fragments	3
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Whiteware - body sherds, heat-damaged	4
Earthenware - burnt body sherd	3
Coal slag	1
Mortar fragments	2
Brick fragments	3
Cut nail fragments	26
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (3), 3" (2), 1½" (5), 2½" (6)	16
Wire nails	2
Quartz - secondary flakes	4
Quartz - biface	1
Rhyolite - secondary flake	1
Unidentified metal artifact	1

Level 2, 21 - 24+ cm

Unidentified nail fragment	1
Earthenware - brown interior glaze, white exterior glaze, buff body, body sherd	1

Vector - East - TP 2*Level 1, 1 - 20 cm*

Whiteware - body sherds	4
Earthenware - blue glazed body sherd	1
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Earthenware - light pink glaze, white body	3
Earthenware - red glaze, white body	2
Brick fragment	1
Metal slag	1
Cut nail fragments	2
Unidentified metal artifact	1
Flat glass - yellow, clear window	45
Bottle glass - light green, aqua	9
Container glass - aqua	1

FrequencyVector - West of North - TP 1Level 1a, 1 - 10 cm

Bottle glass - clear, moldmade lip, body fragments	2
Cut nails - square-headed (1), fragments (1)	2
Brick fragment	1
Casing - shotgun, United Metallic Cartridge Co. (19C)	1

Vector - West of North - TP 2Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Flat glass - clear window	3
Bottle glass - clear	7
Earthenware - burnt body sherd	1
Whiteware - body sherd	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2½" (3), 6" (1), fragments (6)	10
Metal fragments	9
Quartz - secondary flakes	2

Level 2, 21 - 25 cm

Ironstone - cream-glazed, buff body (2), white-glazed, buff body (1)	3
Bottle glass - clear	2
Brass boss	1
Cut nail fragments	4
Unidentified metal fragment	1

Vector - North - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Brick fragments	6
Flat glass - clear, yellow	5
Bottle glass - light green (1), clear (3)	4
Brass clothing hook	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (2), 2" (1), fragments (9)	12
Metal fragments	3

TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

2,151

TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

242,175

APPENDIX F.
SUMMARIZED ARTIFACT INVENTORY
Thomas B. Clinkscales Farm Site (38AB221)

	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>Surface</u>	
Bottle glass - green, blown neck	1
Whiteware - handle, ring-footed base, body sherds	6
Whiteware - blue transfer-print body sherd	1
Ironstone - red/green transfer-print body sherd	1
Ironstone - body sherd	1
Porcelain - blue transfer-print body sherd	1
Mirror fragment	1
Flat glass - clear window	2
Quartz - biface preform	1
Quartz - biface preform	1
<u>Terrace - North Test</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Whiteware - body sherd	1
Bottle glass - clear	1
Glass slag	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1
Rhyolite - biface, Swannanoa-like	1
<u>Terrace Auger Test - North</u>	
Glass slag	1
Wire nail fragment	1
<u>Molasses Furnace Test</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Bottle glass - clear	1
Wire nail - 3"	1
Quartz - secondary flake	2
Quartz - side scraper (unilateral edge wear)	1
<u>Flower Pit Test</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Bottle glass - clear	1
<u>Flower Pit Auger Test</u>	
Iron hook	1
Metal implement sleeve, holed	1
Quartz - utilized flake, unilateral, bifacial edge damage	1

FrequencyStructure B Test*Level 1, 1 - 20 cm*

Casing - brass, possibly 32-caliber, with cut nail driven through	1
Galvanized jar lid, 3.08" diameter	1
Milk glass - jar lid fragments	1
Glass jar lid - clear, Pat. Re 17562 "Presto"	1
Bottle glass - hand-turned neck, moldmade	1
Bottle glass - brown (1), clear (35)	36
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (15), 2" (3), 2½" (6), 3" (7), fragments (25)	56
Wire nails - 1" (1), 1½" (54), 2" (7), 2½" (2), fragments (8)	72
Iron strap metal (6.3" x .875")	1
Pecan shells	2
Kaolin pipe bowl - fluted, mold mark, fragment	1
Quartz - secondary flake	2
Quartz - tertiary flake	1
Quartz - uniface, possible side scraper	1
Rhyolite - biface, broken, heavily patinated	1

Structure Extension Test (Structure A)*Level 1, 1 - 20 cm*

Plastic - hair comb fragment	1
Doll - porcelain head fragment with ear	1
Leather - shoe sole fragment	2
Iron rod with nut - 10"	1
Iron plate metal - 7.75" x 27" x .25" thick	1
Wire - 15"	1
Wood screw	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 3" (15), 2½" (5), fragments (13)	33

Barn Test*Level 1, 1 - 20 cm*

Flat glass - clear window	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (1), 2½" (4), 3" (3), 5" (1), fragments (2)	11
Wire nails - 1" (61), 2" (1), 2½" (3), 3" (9), 3½" (6), fragments (8)	88
Quartz - biface fragment (base)	1
Ground stone mano (quartzite)	1

Transit Station #2 Test*Level 1, 1 - 20 cm*

Casing - brass shotgun, U.M.C. Co. "Nitro Club No. 12"	1
Cut nail - 2"	1
Ironstone - body sherd	1
Container glass - purple base	1
Bottle glass - clear (10), frosted (3), green (1)	14

Frequency

(Transit Station #2 Test)

Quartz - secondary flakes, debitage	10
Quartz - tertiary flakes	8
Quartz - utilized flake, unifacial-unilateral	1
Rhyolite specimen	1

Vector - East - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Quartz - core with cortical material	1
Quartz - utilized flake, unilateral	1
Quartz - end scraper, steep-angled	1
Quartz - secondary flakes	12
Quartz - tertiary flakes	3
Chloritic schist - specimen	1
Rhyolite - secondary flake, broken	1
Rhyolite tabular chunk - bifacially worn	1
Wood screw	1
Cut nail fragments	2
Wire nail fragment	1
Flat glass - clear window	7
Bottle glass	3

Vector - East - TP 2Zone 1, 1 - 20 cm

Bottle glass - purple	1
Glass slag	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1
Quartz - flake - unifacially retouched	1

Vector - West - TP 1

Flat glass - clear window	2
Cut nails - square-headed, 2½" (3), fragments (2)	5
Wire nails, 1½" (1), 2" (2)	3
Quartz - secondary flakes	2
Iron plate - triangular	1

Vector - West - TP 2Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Plastic - black 2-hole button	1
Porcelain - blue transfer-print saucer sherd	2
Whiteware - body sherds	9
Porcelain - body sherd	1
Earthenware - green-glazed, buff body	2
Bottle glass - brown (2), clear (15)	17
Glass slag	1
Flat glass - clear window	1
Grey slate fragment (roofing?)	1
Nut for cotter pin	1
Washer	1

Frequency(Vector - West - TP 2)

Aluminum can - pint-size, folded seam	1
Aluminum can lids - removed with hand opener	2
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (8), 2" (4), fragments (14)	26
Wire nails - 1½" (2), 2" (3), 2½" (2), fragments (2)	9
Iron pipe fragment	1
Rubber - jar gasket fragment	4
Peach pit halves	2
Wood fragment, stained	1
Quartz - secondary flakes	5

Level 2, 21 - 40 cm

Cut nail fragment	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1
Quartz - biface fragment	1
Quartz - unifacially retouched biface	1

Feature B

Quartz - core with cortex	2
Quartz - secondary flake	1
Quartz - tertiary flake	1
Quartz - primary flake	1
Schist specimen	1

Vector - West of North - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Pecan shell fragments	2
Flat glass - clear window	2
Mirror (pressed) glass	1
Bottle glass	5
Unidentified iron artifact	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 2" (8), 2½" (12), 3" (4), fragments (23)	47
Wire nails, 1½" (11), fragments (1)	12

Vector - West of North - TP 2Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Flat glass - clear window	18
Bottle glass	7
Whiteware - body sherds	2
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (1), 2" (7), fragments (6)	14
Slate fragment (roofing?)	1

Level 2, 21 - 24+ cm

Rhyolite - secondary flake	1
Quartz - primary flakes	3
Quartz - secondary flakes	42
Quartz - tertiary flakes	11
Quartz - retouched primary flake	1
Quartz - biface, Morrow Mountain-like	1

FrequencyVector - West of South - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Flat glass - clear window	8
Bottle glass - clear	1
Cut nails - square-headed, 3" (1), fragments (11)	12
Wire nail fragments	2
Brick fragments	3
Iron architectural elements	1
Organic fabric with nail fragment (possible interior structural wallboard)	3
Hickory nut shell half	1
Casing - brass, possibly 38 caliber	1
Plastic - red fragment	1
Quartz - cobble fragment, possibly burnt	1
Quartz - fire-cracked	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1
Quartz - utilized (notched) flake	1
Metaquartzite - ground stone metate fragment 12.8 cm length	1

Vector - West of South - TP 2Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Heinz baby food jar	1
Galvanized canning jar lid fragment	2
Milk glass - jar lid fragment (Mason jar)	14
Ironstone - grey exterior glaze, dark brown interior glaze, body sherd	1
Whiteware - body sherd	1
Earthenware - tan glazed, dark brown interior glaze	2
Ironstone - blue transfer-print	1
Porcelain - rim sherd	1
Casing - brass, shotgun, approx. 12-gauge	1
Bottle glass - aqua	3
Bottle glass - clear	9
Cut nails - square-headed, 1½" (3), fragments (3)	6
Wire nails - 3" (1), 2½" (1), fragments (1)	3
Wood screw	1
Iron bolt fragment, nut attached	1
Aluminum cans - oblong (1), round (4), fragments (1)	6
Quartz - secondary flakes	8
Quartz - retouched primary flake	1

Vector - South - TP 1Level 1, 1 - 20 cm

Iron strap metal - 17.5" x .5" thick	1
Iron bar, semi-circular handle	1
Flat glass - clear window	2
Bottle glass - clear	2
Ironstone - body sherd	3

	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>Vector - North - TP 1</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Wire nails, 2" (1), fragments (1)	2
<u>Vector - East of South - TP 1</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Flat glass - clear window	4
Quartz - secondary flake	1
<u>Vector - East of North - TP 1</u>	
<i>Level 1, 1 - 20 cm</i>	
Mirror fragments (pressed glass)	3
Bottle glass - clear	1
Cut nail fragments	1
Quartz - secondary flake	1
Quartz - biface (Late Archaic form)	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	677
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	148
	825

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
THE ALLEN PLANTATION AND OTHER SITES,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE,
GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Scope of Work

1. Introduction

Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, is contracting for extensive testing and evaluation of The Allen Plantation and other sites, Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake project. The Allen place is an ante-bellum plantation; the Clinkscale farm is post-bellum. Research problems concerning the spatial organization of the plantation, possible post-bellum social and economic changes and artifact patterning will be addressed in this study.

This work will be conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), Executive Order 11593 and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 93-291). Estimate costs for this work range between \$13,000 and \$14,000.

2. Location

The Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area is located on the upper Savannah River between the backwaters of the Clark Hill Lake to the south, and Hartwell Dam to the north, in Abbeville and Anderson counties, South Carolina, and Elbert and Hart counties, Georgia. Along this 28-mile section of the Savannah River, 26,650 acres are included in the 3 to 5-mile width of the area. In addition, the lands bordering a 12-mile portion of the Rocky River in South Carolina and a 9-mile portion of Beaverdam Creek in Georgia are included as well as the lower reaches and the mouths of Allen, Bond, and Crooked Creeks in South Carolina, and Vann, Coldwater, Pickens, and Cedar Creeks in Georgia. The total area of the Federal undertaking within the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area is approximately 59,000 acres.

The Allen Plantation and Clinkscale Farm are located in Abbeville County, South Carolina.

3. Construction Project Description

Public Law 89-789, enacted by the 89th Congress on November 7, 1966, authorized the comprehensive development of the Trotters Shoals Dam

and Reservoir (now known as the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake) substantially in accordance with the recommendations in Senate Document No. 52 - 89th Congress. Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended in 1946, 1952, and 1962, provides basic legislation for the overall plan of development and utilization of the Savannah River for the purposes of hydroelectric power, flood control, general recreation and fish and wildlife.

The Richard B. Russell damsite is located on the Savannah River in Elbert County, Georgia, and Abbeville County, South Carolina, at river mile 275.1 above the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 63 miles northwest of Augusta, Georgia, 37.4 miles northwest of Clark Hill Dam and 29.9 miles southeast of the Hartwell Dam. The project area lies along a 29-mile axis beginning at the damsite and ending at the Hartwell Dam.

The joint policies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army, in accordance with the law established by Congress for acquisition of lands for Federal projects, require that fee title be acquired to all lands below an elevation designated as a reasonable free-board for wave action, erosion, etc., or a minimum of 300 feet measured horizontally from the top of the power pool, whichever is greater. For the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Project elevation 475 mean sea level is the top of the power pool, elevation 480 msl is the top of the flood control pool, and elevation 485 msl is the reasonable freeboard. The final acquisition limits established, based upon the above criteria, will consist of tangents aligned with and as parallel as possible to the guid acquisition contour. In addition to the above-mentioned lands, additional land will be required for construction, public access to the lake, project operations, and recreation. These are all included in the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area.

4. Description of Sites

The Allen plantation was surveyed by a previous project, three foundations including a well house were located and a stone terrace wall. Ceramics found include salt glazed stoneware and annular pearlware. Associated with the Allen plantation are two cemeteries, one believed to have been for slaves, the other for whites. These are unmarked except for field stones. The cemeteries form an integral part of the Allen plantation and could be highly important cultural resources for information on diet, growth and population statistics.

The Clinkscale farm (AB 221) is post-bellum and was the home of Ezekial Clinkscale. The house chimney is still standing and the area has not been disturbed. Field terracing to prevent erosion is evident and well preserved. The site has been mapped (Figure 1).

5. Description of Services to be Performed

The Allen Plantation is in the Highway 64 relocation area so that testing here is a priority. The cemeteries should be tested first. Cores for pH readings should be taken from at least two graves in each cemetery. The purpose of the tests is to determine the probable state of preservation of the bone and whether it is possible to conduct more intensive cultural resource studies there.

The cemeteries should be mapped, indicating the head and foot stones where they occur. If the map of the cemeteries provided by the Corps indicates the grave plots sufficiently, the placement of the stones can be added to this. The plantation site foundations should also be mapped and tested extensively.

The Clinkscale farmhouse should be tested for structural remains and the area around it for trash disposal and usage areas. The terrace system should be mapped and tested.

a. The contractor will develop a project specific research design which will include consideration of problems concerning the spatial organization of the plantations, social and economic changes post-bellum, and artifact patterning.

The research questions may be addressed from a number of different perspectives and in many different degrees. Consequently the proposal will clearly identify the applicable research questions and develop them appropriately for the level of effort in the testing and evaluation program. These research questions must be developed into hypotheses with well-defined test expectations for the program.

b. A systematic testing program must be developed to identify and evaluate the significance of the archeological resources at both plantations. Sites should be evaluated for their potential to address the research questions.

The contractor will describe the proposed testing program in detail, including outlining the sampling strategy, placement and size of test units, method of excavation, and the projected number of test units, to be excavated. The proposed strategy should be tied directly into the research design. The level of effort during the testing program will be sufficient to determine site preservation and integrity, to project artifact densities and to develop an appropriate mitigation strategy.

c. The proposal also should include a discussion of laboratory processing of the artifacts and special samples. Appropriate conservation techniques should be used on the recovered metal objects and the contractor's approach to these items should be included in the proposal. Tasks assigned to the field laboratory and the permanent facility should be clearly delineated. All artifacts will be labelled.

Analytical procedures will be sufficiently detailed to identify makers marks and artifact types in order to assess appropriate temporal contexts and origins. Special care should be taken to insure that reconstructible vessels are cross-mended to more adequately assess depositional patterns and subsequent disturbance. This analysis should be sufficiently detailed to constitute the final analysis except for certain specified objects.

d. A schedule indicating the dates for conducting the various aspects of the testing and evaluation program must accompany the proposal.

6. Contractor Obligations for Project Implementation

a. Where rights-of-entry have not been obtained by the Government, the contractor will be required to obtain from landowners the necessary rights-of-entry for making any investigations required under this contract. The contractor will assume all responsibility for and take all precautions to prevent damage to property entered.

b. When cultural resources studies are possibly related to a specific group of people whose descendants are still living in the general area, they should be informed of the studies and consulted, especially where interpretive developments are being considered.

c. Human skeletal remains gathered by this program of study will not be placed on public display.

d. The cultural resources study will be conducted in accordance with the Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources, ER 1105-2-460 (provided by the government), and Recovery of Scientific, Historic and Archeological Data: Methods, Standards and Report Requirements (Exhibit 1).

e. The contractor will develop a safety program. This plan will be submitted to the contracting officer for approval, prior to the initiation of any fieldwork. The contractor will also coordinate activities like safety and access with the Resident Engineer in accordance with the Corps of Engineers Safety Manual (EM 385-1-1) as provided by the Government.

f. The Principal Investigator will be responsible for the validity of the material presented in the report of findings. In the event of controversy or court challenge, the Principal Investigator may be called upon to testify on behalf of the Government in support of his findings at Government expense.

7. Contract Requirements

a. Timetable for Work Completion.

The completed proposal must be received by Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta no later than 11 February 1980. The contract will be awarded on or about 24 March 1980. Fieldwork must begin within 30 days of contract award. The testing program will be completed on or before 23 May 1980.

b. Payments

The contract will be cost-reimbursable. Partial payments may be made up to seventy-five percent (75%) of the total amount allotted, based on percentage of completion of the investigation as reflected in progress reports and confirmed by project monitoring by the Government. Twenty-five percent (25%) will be withheld until receipt and acceptance of the final report.

All requests for payment must be accompanied by detailed accounting information to support the claim. Copies of payroll sheets, bills for supplies and services, lodging and rental receipts, heavy equipment rental, etc., are examples of the documentation required. Invoices lacking sufficient documentation will not be processed for payment.

8. Reports

Three reports will be required under this contract.

a. After the first week's work, a brief management statement will be provided giving the results of the testing of the cemeteries, including an assessment of the potential of this cultural resource for answering any of the research questions.

b. An interim report. If preservation of the skeletal material warrants further research work, the contractor will develop a proposal for such work within 15 days of completing the testing program. The proposal will contain an expansion of the research questions contingent upon data recovered during the testing program. Phase II work will begin within 30 days of the completion of the testing program in order to maximize the time available for completing the archeological work on the site.

If the preservation of the skeletal material is not sufficient for further cultural resource studies, an interim report shall be provided within 45 days of completion of the testing, and should discuss the tests of both plantation sites. This should include the artifact material found, the time-frame indicated by it, and social and economic indicators and distribution. Discussion of the contribution of the sites to the understanding of the research questions should be included. Maps showing the sites and the tests should be included.

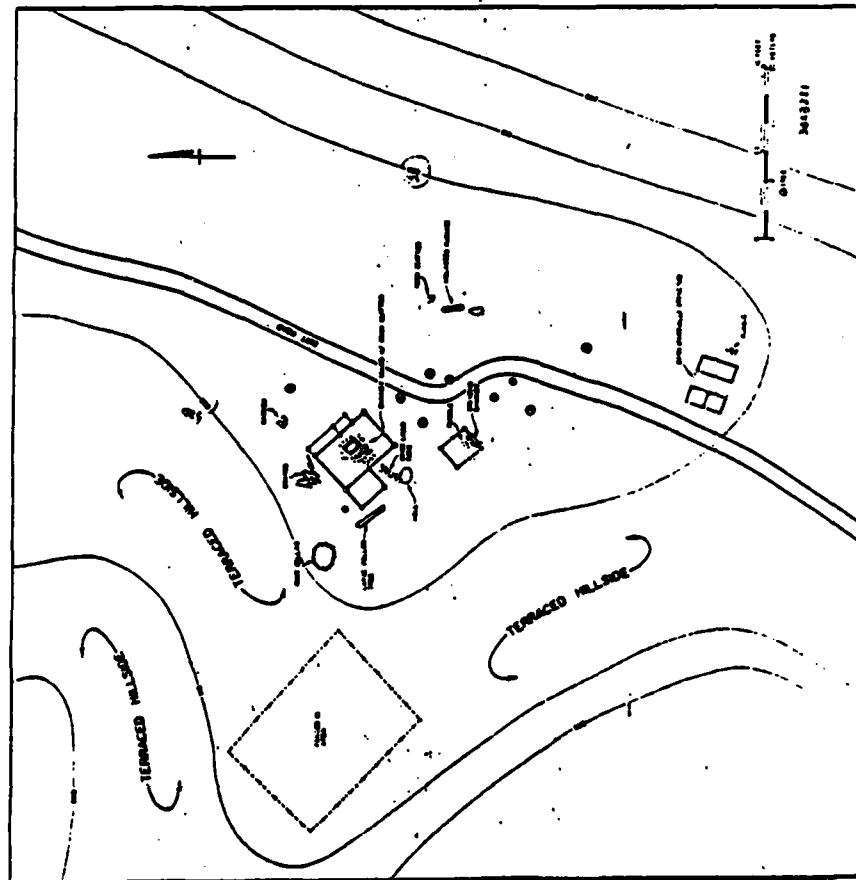
c. The final report will include any necessary Phase II work. The date for submission of the final report will be negotiated at a later date.

d. The interim and final reports shall be suitable for publication and be prepared in a format reflecting contemporary organizational and illustrative standards of the current professional archeological, architectural and historical journals. The report must be typed single spaced on good quality, 8" x 10½" bond paper with a 1½" binding margin on the left side, ½" on the right and 1" at the top and bottom, using a type style like 12-point type. All pages must be numbered.

The report, through the contracting officer, will be maintained on microfiche by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and will be available to interested persons from NTIS. Each report will include Form NTIS-272 (provided the contractor by the contracting officer) as its first page. Blocks 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17b, and 21 of Form NTIS-272 will be completed by the contractor. Specific locations of sites found or otherwise identified as the result of investigations under this contract that might be subject to vandalism will be submitted by the contractor as a separate document apart from but with the final report and marked "Not for submission to NTIS."

If the contractor expects to publish all or part of the final report, he must provide the contracting office with a letter specifying the expected date, place, and name of publication. This letter must be submitted with the final report. In addition, all reports must contain the following:

(1) If a report has been authored by someone other than the contract Principal Investigator, the cover and title page of the publishable report must bear the inscription Prepared Under the Supervision of (Name), Principal Investigator. The Principal Investigator is required to sign the original copy of the report.



(2) If a report has been authored by someone other than the contract Principal Investigator, the Principal Investigator must at least prepare a foreword describing the overall research context of the report, the significance of the work and any other related background circumstances relating to the manner in which the work was undertaken.

(3) The title page of the report must bear an appropriate inscription indicating the source of funds used to conduct the reported work.

(4) An abstract suitable for publication in an abstract journal must be prepared. This should consist of a brief, quotable summary useful for informing the technically oriented professional public of what the author considers to be the contributions of the investigation to knowledge. A popular abstract also will be prepared.

9. Personnel Standards

Agencies, institutions, corporations, associations or individuals will be considered qualified when they meet the minimum criteria given below. As part of the supplemental documentation, a contract proposal must include vitae for the Principal Investigator, main supervisory personnel and consultants for the research. In the event that support personnel have not been identified at the time of the contract proposal, vitae on supervisory positions may be omitted until such time as they are identified with the provision that those to be selected meet the minimum professional standards stated below and their retention is subject to approval by the contracting officer. Any change of these employees during the performance of this contract must have prior approval of the contracting officer.

a. Principal Investigator (PI) Persons in charge of the research investigation, in addition to meeting the appropriate standards for an archeologist defined in the proposed 36 CFR 66 (Exhibit 1) must have at least a masters degree and experience in project formulation, execution and technical monograph reporting. Suitable professional references may be required to obtain estimates regarding the adequacy of prior work. If prior projects were of a sort not ordinarily resulting in a publishable report, a narrative should be included detailing the proposed project director's previous experience along with references suitable to obtain opinions regarding the adequacy of this earlier work.

b. Archeologist The minimum formal qualifications for individuals practicing archeology as a profession are a B.A. or B.Sc. from an accredited college or university followed by 2 years of a graduate study with concentration in anthropology and specialization in archeology during one of these programs, and at least two summer field schools or their equivalent under the supervision of archeologists of recognized competence; a Master's thesis or its equivalent in research and publication is highly recommended, as is the PhD degree. Individuals lacking such formal qualifications may present evidence of a publication record and references from archeologists who do meet these qualifications. At least one archeologist retained by the project will have experience in historic sites investigation in a supervisory capacity.

c. Consultants Personnel hired or subcontracted for their special knowledge and expertise must carry academic and experiential qualifications in their own fields of competence. These qualifications will be documented by vitae attachments to the proposal. If the consultant has not been retained at the time of contract negotiations, qualifications may be omitted until such time as he is identified, subject to approval of the contracting officer.

10. Institutional or Corporation Qualification

Any institution, organization, etc., obtaining this contract, and sponsoring the Principal Investigator or project director meeting the previously given requirements, must also provide, or demonstrate access to the following capabilities:

a. Adequate field and laboratory equipment necessary to conduct whatever operations are defined in the Scope of Work. However, this qualification may be waived under circumstances of extreme need through negotiation.

b. Adequate facilities necessary for proper treatment, analysis, and storage of specimens and records likely to be obtained from a given project. This does not necessarily include such specialized facilities as pollen, geochemical, or radiological laboratories, but does include facilities sufficient to properly preserve or stabilize specimens for any subsequent specialized analysis.

11. Disposition of Data

Arrangements for permanent curation of the recovered data will be negotiated between the State Historic Preservation Officer, State Archeologist (when appropriate), and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist. If the archeological specimens and records are

excavated in one state by a contractor whose base of operations is located in another state, it is the policy of the Service to provide appropriate state officials a one-year time period in which to mutually agree in writing with the Departmental Consulting Archeologist upon the return of all collections, specimens and duplicates of attendant data, or any part thereof, to the state from which the data and collections were derived. Any cost incurred as a result of the transfer of these data and collection will be the responsibility of the state requesting them. The principle governing these negotiations is to be that where public funds are expended for the recovery of such data, the public must be the benefactor.

12. Budget and Schedule of Work

The estimated budget should be separated into the different research tasks involved (like field and laboratory work). The amount of time to be devoted to each research task should be clearly indicated. Salaries for each employee category should be listed showing the pay rate, the number of people in the category and the duration of their employment. The tasks of each employee category should be outlined in a justification. Salary levels may not exceed the current base salary pay rate for that individual when he is not employed on the research project. Fringe benefits and overhead charges should be clearly identified.

Other expenditures like expendable supplies and photographic materials should be tied directly to dollar amounts. Rental charges, computer costs and mileage estimates should state the time period involved and the base rate for each item. When per diem is requested, the costs per person per day should be reflected. The individuals to whom the per diem will be paid should be clearly identified.

Considerable care should be exercised in this justification to allow an opportunity to assess the reasonableness of the proposed charges. This endeavor will include a schedule of work diagramming the duration of each task outlined in the research methods section of the proposal.

The budget will be placed in an inner sealed envelope separate from the proposal and designated "Budget" on the lower left-hand corner. The outer envelope will bear this label in the lower left-hand corner: "Allen Plantation and Sites, South Carolina."

a. Endorsements. Proposals submitted for consideration must bear the endorsement, by means of signatures, of the proposed Principal Investigator and of an official representative of the organization submitting the proposal.

b. Evaluation Criteria. Proposals will be evaluated by Inter-agency Archeological Services-Atlanta staff members according to the following criteria and weight values:

- (1) Comprehension of appropriate methodology with statement of elaboration (50 percent)
- (2) Personnel (vitae) (15 percent)
- (3) Organizational (individual, institutional or corporate past record and capability to conduct the research) (15 percent)
- (4) Feasibility of project scheduling (20 percent)

When deemed appropriate by Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta, neutral outside (non-Federal agency) professional archeologists may be utilized as review consultants. However, in all cases the final decision as to the successful offeror will be made by the Contracting Officer.

c. General Provisions (Exhibit 2). Attached to this Scope of Work document are provisions dealing with: (1) equal opportunity hiring, (2) minimum wage requirements, (3) health conditions for employed, (4) overhead limitations and excessive charge levels, (5) hiring of the handicapped, (6) use of convict labor, (7) on-site Federal agency inspection, and (8) Viet Nam veterans' preference.

Questions concerning this scope of work should be addressed to Dr. Victor Carbone or Dr. Margaret K. Brown at (404) 221-5180.

Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Richard B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

APPENDIX H.
VITAE OF PRINCIPAL PROJECT PERSONNEL

LESLEY M. DRUCKER
Senior Archaeologist

Background in archaeological research and field investigations, historical research, teaching, implementation of cultural resource management compliance procedures, management planning and consultation, conduct of surveys, testing and data recovery excavations in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

EXPERIENCE:
1977 to Present

CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES (1977 -)
Archaeologist and Principal Investigator.

Proposal preparation, research and field design, project management and administration on contract and grant projects for government, industrial and private clients. Partial client list includes U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Economic Development Authority; S.C. Department of Archives/History, S.C. Department of Parks/Recreation/Tourism, S.C. State Museum Commission Berkeley County Federal/State Coordinator's Office; N.C. Department of Natural Resources, N.C. Department of Transportation; Chatham County Development Board (Georgia); public cooperatives and commissions; private engineers and industrial developers; local foundations and municipalities. Major project participation at the regional level includes Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area (Savannah District, Corps of Engineers); permit areas within lowcountry South Carolina (Charleston District, Corps of Engineers); Carolina/Georgia sea island-barrier island system (U.S. Fish/Wildlife Service).

1975

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (Columbia)
Instructor in Anthropology.

Department of Anthropology faculty (part-time); responsible for preparation of instructional materials and program for Introductory Anthropology and Archaeology and Man's Past (two courses).

1975

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM COMMISSION (Columbia)
Exhibit Design.

Contracted to develop mobile instructional kits for secondary public education on three anthropological topics.

1975

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (Columbia)
Research Associate, Department of Anthropology.

Field, supervisory duties for Field School

LESLEY M. DRUCKER (continued)

held at Edisto Island Shell Mound in Charleston County, SC.

1974

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (Greenville NC)
Graduate Supervisor.

Field, supervisory duties for Field School
held at Jordan's Landing, Bertie County, NC.

1973

TULANE UNIVERSITY (New Orleans, LA)
Graduate Student.

Self-directed research as member of three-
person team investigating shell midden dis-
tribution at Bayou La Batre, Louisiana.

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Anthropology (Archaeology), Tulane
University, 1981.

B.A. *summa cum laude*, Anthropology, University
of South Carolina, 1972.

PROFESSIONAL
AFFILIATIONS:

South Carolina Council of Professional
Archaeologists (President - 1982 - 1984)
(Vice President - 1980 - 1982)
Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA)
South Carolina Historical Society
Regional Editor, Contract Abstracts and
CRM Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southern Anthropological Society
Florida Anthropological Society
Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.
(Newsletter Editor - 1976 - 1977)

HONORS, AWARDS:

Phi Beta Kappa
National Science Foundation Fellow
National Merit Scholar
Maximilian LaBorde Scholar
Phi Alpha Theta
Mortar Board
Alpha Lambda Delta
Service Award, Archeological Society of
South Carolina, Inc.
Board of Directors, Archeological Society of
South Carolina, Inc.

LESLEY M. DRUCKER (continued)

SELECTED
PUBLICATIONS:

"Socioeconomic Patterning at an Undocumented Late 18th Century Lowcountry Site: Spiers Landing, South Carolina." Historical Archaeology 15(2):58-68. 1981.

"Book Review of James B. Stoltman's Groton Plantation: An Archaeological Study. . . ." The Chesopiean 14(1-2). 1976.

"Prehistoric and Early Historic Metal Working in Native North America." Human Mosaic 7(1): 55-80. Tulane University, 1974.

"The Use and Misuse of Ethnographic Analogy: An Example from the Maya Area." Human Mosaic 6(1):25-57. Tulane University, 1972.

"Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Areas of The Oaks and Laurel Hill Plantations, Brookgreen Gardens, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Brookgreen Gardens/S. C. Department of Archives/History. CAS Resource Studies Series 14. 1980.

"Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the Cultural Resource Potential of the Cates Ford Access Project Area, Eno River State Park, Durham and Orange Counties, North Carolina. N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. CAS Resource Studies Series 22. 1981.

"Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 19 Realignment from Cane River Bridge to the Madison County Line (R-59), Yancey County, North Carolina." N.C. Department of Transportation. CAS Resource Studies Series 29. 1981.

"Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery at SNWR#1, Laurel Hill Plantation (38JA70), Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, Jasper County, South Carolina." U.S. Fish/Wildlife Service, NPS Contract A-54056(80). CAS Resource Studies Series 45. 1982.

LESLEY M. DRUCKER (continued)

Co-authorship -

(with R. W. Anthony and M. A. Harmon)
"A Cultural Resources Inventory Survey for the Proposed State Park on Lake Hartwell, Oconee County, South Carolina." S. C. Department of Parks/Recreation/Tourism. CAS Resource Studies Series 11. 1979.

(with R. W. Anthony)
"A Cultural Resources Survey of the Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge, Beaufort County, South Carolina." U.S. Fish/Wildlife Service, HCRS Contract A-55035(79). CAS Resource Studies Series 12. 1980.

(with R. W. Anthony)
"The Spiers Landing Site: Archaeological Investigations in Berkeley County, South Carolina." U.S. Department of the Interior, HCRS Contract A5767(78). CAS Resource Studies Series 10. 1979.

(with M. A. Zierden)
"Cultural Resources Investigation of Harmony Plantation, Georgetown Harbor, South Carolina." U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. CAS Resource Studies Series 31. 1981.

(with R. W. Anthony)
"Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Cultural Resources Potential of the Proposed US 74 Corridor (R-99B and R-99C), Polk and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina." N. C. Department of Transportation. CAS Resource Studies Series 39. 1981.

(with J. B. Legg)
"Cultural Resources Overview of the Bushy Park Auxiliary Canal Study Area, Berkeley County, South Carolina." U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. CAS Resource Studies Series 38. 1981.

(with J. B. Legg and D. L. Miller)
"A Cultural Resources Documentary Search for the Georgetown Harbor Deepening Study, Georgetown County, South Carolina." U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. CAS Resource Studies Series 32. 1981.

LESLEY M. DRUCKER (continued)

(with R. W. Anthony)
"Intensive Investigation of Site Au-4, Aulander
201 Facilities Upgrade Plan, Hertford County,
North Carolina." L. E. Wooten. CAS Resource
Studies Series 30. 1981.

(with R. W. Anthony and A. N. Ash)
"Environmental and Cultural Resources
Surveys for the Craven County Water/Waste-
water System Project, New Bern, North Carolina."
Neuse River Water/Sewer District. CAS Resource
Studies Series 35. 1981.

(with S. Gayle Russell and Rebecca G. Fulmer)
"Archaeological Testing and Architectural
Interpretation of the Homestead House Kitchen,
Well and Servants' Dwelling, and the Revo-
lutionary House Spring at Historic Brattonsville,
York County, South Carolina." York County
Historical Commission/S. C. Department of
Archives/History. CAS Resource Studies Series
41. 1982.

(with R. W. Anthony)
"Archaeological Survey of Proposed Development
Areas, Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge,
Carteret County, North Carolina." U.S. Fish/
Wildlife Service, HCRS Contract A-54178(80).
CAS Resource Studies Series 42. 1981.

(with Rebecca G. Fulmer)
"Cultural Resources Investigations for Union
Camp's Proposed Eastover Mill Tract, Richland
County, South Carolina." Environmental Research
& Technology/Union Camp Corporation. CAS
Resource Studies Series 44. 1981.

(with R. W. Anthony)
"Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery
for a Proposed Road Realignment at 9McI41,
Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, McIntosh
County, Georgia." U.S. Fish/Wildlife Service,
Contract PX5000-1-1083. CAS Resource Studies
Series 46. 1982.

WOODY C. MEISZNER
Field Archaeologist

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: Woody Charles Meiszner
Birthdate: September 24, 1946
Address: 3303 57th Street
Phone: (806) 797-7387
Present Position: M.A. Candidate, Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
(Degree expected December, 1980)

II. EDUCATION AND DEGREES

1978-79 Completed classwork for the M.A. degree in
Anthropology, University of Florida and
Texas Tech University

1977-78 Graduate work in the College of Business
Administration, University of Florida, M.B.A. Program

1971-72 B.S. with honors, University of Florida, College of
Business Administration, Major in Accounting

1970 A.A., Central Florida Community College

III. PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC HISTORY

Research Assistant Texas Tech Archaeology Field School
emphasizing Conservation Archaeology and Survey Techniques,
Summer 1979

Student participation in University of Florida Archaeology
Field School, emphasizing excavation techniques, Summer
1978

IV. WORK EXPERIENCE

Project Director, Ft. Hood, Texas, Archaeological Survey
managing and administering a crew of 10 in the field for
Science Applications, Inc.
October - November, 1979
Data Analysis and Participation in Report Preparation
December 1979 to present

Crew Member, Early Man Studies on the Tombigbee Waterway for
Benham Blair, Inc.
September, 1979

Crew Member on the Palo Pinto County Archaeological Survey,
Archaeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University
May 1979

Auditor with Arthur Andersen and Co. C.P.A.s
October 1972 to May 1976

Brakeman with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad
September 1969 to May 1970

Combat Engineer - Demolitions U.S. Army
August 1967 to August 1969

V. AWARDS AND HONORS

Certified Public Accountant - Georgia

Beta Gama Sigma, Business Administration Honor
Society

Beta Alpha Psi, Accounting Honor Society

VI. PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

VII. PRINCIPAL FIELD OF INTEREST

Cultural Resource Management

VIII. FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Viet-Nam, Military Service, January 1968 to
January, 1969

IX. PUBLICATIONS

As an auditor I prepared reports for distribution to management and stockholders. These were reports on the Statement of Financial Condition or managerial reports. The managerial reports dealt with aspects of managerial policy and procedure. Topics include information flow, managerial organization and efficiency suggestions or organization of financial affairs.

X. OTHER INTERESTS

Orienteering (Land Navigation) and Art History

END

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